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Eighteen  
Pages

\* LAST EDITION

## GERMANS FIGHT HARD TO ESCAPE BEING CUT OFF

Marne Salient Assumes Form of  
Letter U. With Germans En-  
deavoring to Pour Out at Top  
—Enemy Losses Enormous

War Summary specially written for The  
Christian Science Monitor

In the midst of a veritable inferno, with every one of his railway lines and practically all of his roads under gun fire, General von Boehm is struggling to evacuate the Marne salient, and to carry off his guns and matériel. The losses he is being subjected to in the effort must be simply hideous. But General Foch, having gained the initiative, will not permit the battle to stabilize, and not all the efforts of the reserves von Ludendorff is pouring in to von Boehm's assistance can stay the steadily increasing throttle of the ring of the Allies or clear the road for the German withdrawal. Where the allied shells do not fall, the allied bombs are being showered. The great depot of Fère-en-Tardenois is in flames, and the Franco-American troops are only six miles off, with their shells crashing into it. On the other side of the salient the Highland troops of the British Army are slowly forcing their way through the dense forests on the hills southwest of Rethim, and in the last three days have alone captured 1100 Germans in these woods.

Division after division is being thrown recklessly into the maelstrom by the German High Command. But in spite of everything the hedge of American, British, French and Italian bayonets crowds nearer and nearer. Between 60 and 70 divisions have so far been sacrificed by the German Crown Prince in this one phase of his ceaseless efforts to reach Paris. And the extent of his disaster may be read in the fact that the censors in Berlin are reduced to printing the most ridiculous nonsense in the papers to deceive the public. The Tagblatt, for instance, explains that the original capture of the heights beyond the Marne was essential to provide a flank protection for the troops advancing eastward on the northern bank. With the result that when this task was accomplished, and it became necessary to meet the enemy's counter offensive, there was no further object in holding the southern bank. An ingenuous explanation which does not explain why the positions on the northern bank were relinquished before the Franco-American attacks. The Berliner Zeitung has an even more ingenuous explanation, but one thoughtlessly contradictory of that furnished by the Tagblatt. The Zeitung has discovered that the Germans crossed to the southern bank in order to put the French batteries out of action, and that consequently the guns left there, when they deliberately retired, were disabled French guns and not German ones. The Lokal Anzeiger tells how the French poured gas and shells into unoccupied positions, and were badly cut up themselves in doing this, by the German batteries on the northern bank and by the airplanes. But the highest effort of the imagination is reached by the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, in the declaration that "the latest German offensive has come to a standstill, but only temporarily, when it had reached its main objective." This, the writer insists, was part of von Hindenburg's plan, for von Hindenburg has other irons in the fire and other objectives in view. So the press struggles to hide from the

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You say your harrowing experiences in Bulgaria led you to dislike governments?" inquired F. K. Nebecker, chief government prosecutor. "Governments by nature are bad unless conducted by the workers and for the workers," replied Andreytchine without hesitation. He has a keen face. He had studied in France before coming to America in 1913. "The French, the Germans and the Bulgarian governments have shot

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## REPLY OF JAPAN ON SIBERIA RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The reply of Japan on the action to be taken by that government in Siberia has been received by the State Department. No announcement is made as to when it will be made public.

## ALIEN EDITOR IS WITNESS FOR I. W. W.

Bulgarian Says He Is Opposed to  
All Governments Except One  
That Is Conducted by Work-  
ers and for Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—George Andreytchine, the first of the I. W. W. foreign language editors to testify in the trial of 101 I. W. W. here, was placed on the stand by the defense on Wednesday. Andreytchine was editor of the Bulgarian paper Workers Thought, which he established. The paper was printed in Chicago from the press of the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau adjoining international headquarters.

The Bulgarian editor told the jury that he did not believe in governments. His experiences in Europe, he said, had led him to discredit old world governments, and, when he ran up against what he termed "steel trust government" in the iron range of Minnesota, he said he lost faith in all governments. He stood for a society where workers ruled.

The Americanization question is bound up with all these foreign language editors of the I. W. W. The others are to follow Andreytchine, it is said by the defense, and from this standpoint the Bulgarian writer bears an interest even beyond this trial. In December of 1913 he came to America with dislike of all the governments he had seen in Europe. His anti-government sympathies led him into an American anti-government organization, this I. W. W. He worked mostly among the South Slavs on the Mesaba Range. He said yesterday, "They didn't know much English." Finally he collected funds, set up a paper in Bulgarian, wherein he spoke his views, which by this time were against all governments, including government in America. This history took place within four years. Andreytchine is today accounted by the government as one of the most extreme revolutionists in the I. W. W.

Andreytchine's testimony also threw some light on the Bulgarians in North America. It gave an interesting sidelight on the European War, in that he stated the Bulgarian Government had sent out a call for Bulgarian Reservists in this country to return home shortly before the opening of the European war. "They tried to get me back two months before war broke out," he said. Andreytchine was drafted into the Bulgarian Army, fought against Turkey and was wounded.

"You say your harrowing experiences in Bulgaria led you to dislike governments?" inquired F. K. Nebecker, chief government prosecutor. "Governments by nature are bad unless conducted by the workers and for the workers," replied Andreytchine without hesitation. He has a keen face. He had studied in France before coming to America in 1913. "The French, the Germans and the Bulgarian governments have shot

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## M. CAILLAUX AND THE MALVY TRIAL

Former French Premier Once  
Again Comes Into Prominence  
and Will Probably Be Per-  
mitted to Make Explanations

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The other day, M. Caillaux was requesting that he should be heard by the high court in the Malvy trial with reference to some minor statements that had already been made concerning him. Now he has suddenly leaped to a position of first class interest in the case, and it is probable he will be permitted to make explanations as in the Bonnet Rouge trial. Here, however, we have M. Caillaux apparently fighting shy of defeatist maneuvers.

A man named Beauquier, a former soldier and exempt from military service on age grounds, was witness in this instance. He came into intimate association with a lady friend of Lipscher, who had been in Belgium with him just before the war. Lipscher at the end of 1914 was in Switzerland, evidently engaged in defeatist business. The woman, Madame Duverger, told Beauquier she was in close touch with him, and acting on his behalf in Paris and that references to an individual named Caron in Lipscher's letters really meant M. Caillaux, whom she frequently saw and to whom she had communicated proposals for peace which had come to her through Lipscher.

He registered as an alien enemy in February, and has been a frequent visitor at Mr. Dewey's office in the Federal Building, but it was not until Wednesday that he was taken as an alien enemy.

He had been a resident of Boston for nearly 20 years and had secured a prominent position in local society, being a member of several exclusive clubs. He assisted in the negotiations and management of the German-American yacht race series at Marblehead and Kiel in 1906, 1907, 1909, 1911, and 1912, and was a member of the Eastern Yacht Club. For the past few years he has made Manchester, Mass., on the shore of Massachusetts Bay, his summer home and despite the order placing a ban on Germans at shore resorts, he has been frequently seen on the beach near his house, from which it was possible to scan the Bay for many miles. When taken into custody he was seated on the beach with a gentleman and two ladies.

Kunhardt was born in Hamburg in 1875, and after an extended trip in the southern hemisphere, wrote a book on his experiences. He served in the private guard of the German Emperor for a year, and came to Boston in 1898. He is not married.

M. Caillaux would not listen to these proposals and, on a later occasion, when Madame Duverger passed on the suggestion that he should go to Switzerland and negotiate directly there to be evacuated by the Germans, such part of Alsace-Lorraine as was then occupied by France should be retained, and the rest was to receive autonomy. France was then not to interfere with such action as Germany might contemplate taking against England.

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M.

trial details, the one purpose of saving Germany. There can be little question but that the project has its origin in Berlin. Whether the German plan is to make use of those holding, allegedly, to Rome to break down the world opposition to Germany, or to employ all the forces of the Vatican as partisans to bring about reactionary movements, remains to be seen. What is known of the propaganda in Switzerland before referred to, indicates possibly that the plan includes these measures.

On the other hand, see why being maintained is not consistent with the usual procedure by which the pacifist elements among the enemies of Germany are appealed to.

Pope Benedict XV made an appeal for peace in August, 1915, but it lacked definite proposals and was without effect. His second appeal was made on August 1, 1917, and recommended that the material force of arms should give way to the moral force of right. This appeal was directed, it was generally understood, more in behalf of Austria than of Germany, although Germany was then facing a serious internal situation and the Pope's action was complacently received.

The rejection of the appeal by the Entente brought to the Kaiser the full knowledge that he and his government must go to the last ditch. Russia later collapsed, the peace of Brest-Litovsk followed, and Rumania was taken in.

The plan to bring about peace by the employment of the Vatican and its adherents throughout the world, is considered to be actuated by the desire of Germany to lay down her arms now so that she may organize her loot in the East.

Professor Masaryk has pointed out that Germany can cease fighting now, give back Alsace Lorraine to France, restore Belgium, and come out of the war with an empire twice the size of that which she possessed in the summer of 1914. So when the emissary of Rome comes to the White House the President will look first for security.

The governments of the United Kingdom, of France and of Italy and the United States are one, it is considered here, in the cause of giving all nations the right of self-determination. They are resolved to continue the war till the military masters of Germany are overthrown and the German people themselves declare their readiness to join the family of nations on the common world ground of democracy. At this moment, if the war should end as the Pope plans, Germany would be victorious, public men here have freely declared. They have gone so far as to say Germany would be the victor if the war should end with any government remaining in Germany founded upon a basis that would render possible in the future a repetition of the present condition to which the world has been brought.

This is considered specially the reason why, when a peace emissary comes, the President will look for security.

### Discussion in Senate

J. Hamilton Lewis Says Peace Proposals Will Be Made Shortly

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Possibilities of a peace offensive were focused in the Senate today at the semi-weekly session. All senators who spoke declared the crushing defeat of Germany was necessary before peace negotiations could be considered.

Senator Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip, warned Americans against "new professions of peace and false propaganda" from Germany.

"We are not allured by it or deceived by it," he said, declaring that Germany's intent was to cause a demand in this country and among the Allies for peace, and enable Germany to obtain a firmer grasp upon Russia and the East for preparation of a huge army to strike America later.

The German peace offer, he suggested, ought to have been indignantly repudiated by Emperor William, because it conflicts with his boastings.

Senator Sherman of Illinois, Republican, declared peace could come only by a victory that would sweep the Kaiser and his counselors out of power.

Senator Lewis declared that the United States had no intention, in the plan for joint allied operations in Russia, except to block Germany's plans to Prussianize the Far East. He added that another peace offer from Germany was en route through Italian sources.

"There is information in this community," he said, "that suggestions have been made through Italy and soon will be made known through proper diplomatic sources. Germany's proposition now is that she will tender Belgium, Rumania and Serbia concessions, with agreement for freedom of the seas, for self-government, and that she be allowed to deal as she pleases with other territory taken in what she terms her defense against Russia. Her object is to attain the East and hold it, and seemingly concede the demands for which America, Great Britain and France have been fighting, and spread the opinion that by continuing the war men are dying uselessly."

If allowed Germany would try to hold the eastern peoples in subjection. Senator Lewis said, adding that her plans involved raising an army of stupendous force to assail the United States from the Pacific in a new war. "The United States," he said, "would be the first to pay the penalty of yielding to the artful suggestions from Germany to cause Americans to protest against further conduct of the war."

Senator Sherman said he did not care to hear any peace talk or intimation of peace until Germany gave up Switjig and every foot of French soil, stopped the use of submarine warfare and gave pledges for the future against submarine warfare.

"Never can there be peace without an overwhelming victory," he declared.

### JOINT ACTION WITH SIBERIA PROPOSED

Government at Vladivostok Submits Note to Allies Requesting Joint Military Action, Including Japan and China

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Simultaneously with the publication of the agreement regarding allied intervention in the Murman district, Reuter messages indicate that progress is being made toward a corresponding settlement in Siberia. The Provisional Government at Vladivostok is stated to have submitted a note to the Allies on July 15, requesting joint military action, and it is announced that a special session of the Japanese Privy Council, presided over by the Emperor, has passed a measure in favor of intervention, while the Chinese war office and cabinet has decided that China also shall participate in intervention in Siberia.

Meanwhile an agreement between General Horvath and the Tzec-Slovaks is regarded as imminent, the terms being that the latter shall receive guns and ammunition to facilitate operations against the Austro-German prisoners at Khabarovak and in West Siberia, while the Horvath Government will undertake the civil administration of Nikolsk and Vladivostok, with headquarters at the latter place. Four thousand Cossacks in the Nikolsk region have joined General Horvath, explaining that they held aloof previously for fear the Bolsheviks would destroy their homes. The Austro-Germans at Khabarovak possess 60 big guns, manned by skillful Austrian gunners, but their morale was shaken by the severe defeat the Tzec-Slovaks recently inflicted on them at Nikolsk.

### Murman Agreement

Provisions of Contract Between Allies and Russian Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Continuing the text of the agreement between the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France and the Murman Regional Council of Russia, regarding joint defensive action, the first portion of which has already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, the dispatch is as follows:

Item 8 stipulates that trustworthy Russian troops shall promise to secure, as far as possible, the import of manufactured goods, and other articles of first necessity.

Item 10 stipulates that the Allies' representatives shall promise to secure to the regional council, as far as possible, all necessary materials and implements for the execution of its program of construction, elaborated by mutual agreement, which first takes into consideration wartime requirements, and then the development of international trade intercourse and local fisheries.

Item 11 stipulates that all expenses of the war by the Allies as a result of the agreement shall be set down to the account of the respective powers.

Item 12 stipulates that the Allies' representatives recognize that their governments must give necessary financial assistance to the regional council.

Item 13 stipulates that the present agreement shall come into force from the moment of its ratification by the regional council, and remain in force so long as normal relations between the Russian central authority, on one side, and the Murman regional council, on the other, are not reestablished.

Item 14 stipulates that, before signing the agreement the Allies' representatives, in the name of their governments, shall affirm the absence of any purpose of conquest concerning the whole or any part of the Murman region, while the Presidium of the Regional Council shall declare, before the Russian people and the allied governments, that the agreement's only object is to guard the integrity of the Murman region, for a neutral United Russia. The message adds that the agreement has been signed by the Presidium of the Murman Regional Council and representatives of the powers named, and sanctioned by the Murman Regional Council on July 7.

### Dr. Hefflerich for Moscow

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin telegram states that the new German diplomatic representative at Moscow is to be Dr. Karl Hefflerich, formerly director of the Deutsche Bank, who, since the war, has acted successively as Secretary of State for Finance, and for the Interior, and has always been marked out as man who is to conduct the economic settlement at the eventual peace conference.

Bulgarian Grain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Bulgarian Government has placed an embargo on all this year's grain crops in Bulgaria, Macedonia, the Morava district and the Dobrudja.

WAR BOND INVESTMENTS

LIVERPOOL, England (Thursday)

The recent improvement in war bond investments is not solely the result of patriotic endeavor. The Daily Post learns, but it is said that within the last few days there have been substantial purchases on neutral account. This, if true, is an indication of the neutral view as to the issue of the war.

New Government in Urals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Moscow message states that general mobilization began July 17. According to Moscow newspapers, General Dutov, the Cossack leader, has formed a government in the Urals and the Soviet troops have abandoned Oren-

burg and the Southern Urals, while on the Ekaterinburg-Tcheliabinsk railway they are falling back before the Tzec-Slovaks. On the Western Ural front, the Soviet forces are making a stand near Erslanovo.

Meanwhile hunger revolutions are reported at Rybinsk and Uglich on the Volga, as well as at Lublin and Jaroslaw.

The von Mirbach Affair

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Berlin message states that Mr. Tchicherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has informed the German chargé d'affaires in Moscow, that up to July 19, over 200 members of the Left Revolutionary Party implicated in von Mirbach's assassination and in the counter-revolution, were shot, while over 100 people have been arrested. Those executed included Mr. Alexandrovitch, former assistant president of the committee which is alleged to have organized the plot against von Mirbach.

Bolshevik in Mongolia

PEKING, China, June 1—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The Amban of Urga, Mongolia, is having trouble with the Bolsheviks. He reports to the Chinese Central Government here that Bolsheviks have crossed the frontier from Kiamakha, Siberia, and attacked Maimakha, the Chinese section of Urga. Several dozen houses and stores were plundered. The Amban asks for troops to restore order and protect the peaceful citizens from the Bolsheviks. He is the Chinese Governor in the Urga region.

Urga is 155 miles south-southeast of Kiamakha, which is on the Mongolian-Siberian frontier. Urga is 700 miles northwest of Peking.

Russians and Ukrainians

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

A dispatch from Kiev to the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung, of Essen, says:

"The last sitting of the peace conference culminated in an open quarrel between the Russians and the Ukrainians. Friction also developed between the Ukrainians and the delegates representing the Republic of the Don Cossacks, owing to territorial claims, but these negotiations will be continued. All relations were broken off with the Crimean Republic."

General Gurko in Command

BASEL, Switzerland (Thursday)

According to Russian newspaper dispatches received here, General Gurko, former commander of the armies on the Russian southwestern front, who was expelled from Russia last October, has been placed in command of the Entente allied force in the Murman coast region.

### FURTHER EVIDENCE IN ISAACS LIBEL CASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—At the resumed hearing of the Isaacs libel action yesterday Reginald Mc-Kenna, M. P., former Cabinet Minister, appeared in court, and after stating that he had Mr. Asquith's permission to break the oath of secrecy, confirmed Sir Charles Hobhouse's evidence that the letter to the Marconi Company of Jan. 21, withdrawing the repudiation of the Marconi contract, was written as the result of a Cabinet decision and approved by the Cabinet.

Sir Henry Norman, a wireless expert, denied he or Sir Charles had offered to the Telefunken Company that they should start keen competition with the Marconi, and characterized as false the Telefunken directors' letter, claiming that regarding the arrangements they had made they had told Sir Charles Hobhouse and him that the Telefunken Company, were naturally competing with the Marconi in England.

Sir John Simon, while addressing the jury, recalled Mr. Hurd, who had found the Telefunken Company that they should start keen competition with the Marconi, and characterized as false the Telefunken directors' letter, claiming that regarding the arrangements they had made they had told Sir Charles Hobhouse and him that the Telefunken Company, were naturally competing with the Marconi in England.

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## SOME NEW SPANISH TRADE ENTERPRISES

Among Other Large Schemes, That for Utilizing the Falls of Douro for Development of Power Attracts Attention

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Although the incessant political troubles of a domestic character, general economic difficulties, and impediments, and shortages imposed by the war, necessarily constitute a hindrance of the most serious character to Spanish commercial and manufacturing development, what may be called the underlying instinct of the country toward the great reawakening and advancement of which its foremost men have often talked in some dreamy way, seems to assert itself. At this moment when economic difficulties are so acute, when Catalonia appears to be desperately situated for want of raw cotton and when difficulties with Germany are assuming a more serious complexion than ever before, there is news from many quarters of great and promising enterprises. It scarcely detracts from the Spanish merit in this case that often in one form or another there is foreign encouragement and particularly British and American. Such enterprises seem, in a large measure, to ignore all politics and to accept prevalent difficulties with a peculiar commercial philosophy and optimism.

There is a good case in point in the formation of a very strong company for the purpose of exploiting the falls of the Douro for the sake of the power they afford. For long past Spain has been meditating upon ways and means of harnessing some of her tumbling torrents for commercial purposes. Industries of a more or less minor character have employed them, but a colossal power, enough to make all the factories of a nation, and more, hum in motion, is wasted. For its size at all events Spain is richer in such power than any other country. Her numerous mountain ranges, variously distributed, with their steep and rocky slopes, yield a force that seems, as it were, to make one huge dynamo of the whole country. In the near future far more of this power will be utilized, and it is one of the foremost items on the new program of commercial reconstruction and advancement after the war. Such far-seeing men as the Marquess de Cortina, a former Minister of Commerce, consider that here lies one of Spain's best sources of strength which stands in urgent need of development. It is intended to employ it extensively for the development of electric power for new railway constructions of the most important character running from north to south.

The utilization of the falls of the Douro is one of the most important moves ever made in this direction. The other day a brief paragraph appeared in the court news to the effect that among those who had had an audience with the King was a committee of which the representatives of the Bank of Bilbao and of the Sociedad Salton del Duero formed part. But why should Don Alfonso see the representatives of a great bank and of a mysterious Douro waterfalls company of which nobody had heard? In the answer to that question lies the beginning of a new era and a new romance in Spanish industry. The object of the visit of these financial and commercial gentlemen to the palace was to inform the King of the constitution of this new company, taking into account, as it is said, the great importance its developments will have for the general economy of Spain. It is declared that without any exaggeration here is an enterprise which may bring about industrial transformation of the greatest importance and enormously increase the richness of the country.

To indicate the power of the new concern, it is enough to say that it has a capital of 150,000,000 pesetas, most of which is controlled by the Bank of Bilbao. The simple object of this company, as stated, is to exploit the falls of the Douro, which are situated at a point where the river marks the frontier between Spain and Portugal, and has a drop of 300 feet. A horsepower of 350,000 is here developed, and it is pointed out that its acquisition will more than counterbalance Spain's present deficit of two million tons of coal. The electrical energy developed will be spread over a considerable part of the peninsula. Madrid, Bilbao, the whole of the province of Galicia, and other districts are being specially considered. A notable part of the general scheme is the hastening of the electrification of the railways in the north and east of Spain. Some enthusiasts associated with the enterprise declare that it will have the most far-reaching effects upon the industry of Spain, and that by its vast proportions it may be compared with the most important of the world. And here it may be added that there is another great scheme on foot for harnessing to like ends the waters of the River Ebro, with its 27 important waterfalls.

In the region of the Ebro there is, indeed, a general stirring of industrial enterprise. Among the companies recently established in this quarter is one entitled La Lanera del Ebro, which is to be devoted to the manufacture of a substitute called artificial wool, and to the washing, carbonizing, and bleaching of natural wools.

TEACHERS AND HOME CONDITIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—In the official school organ of the Canton of Zurich there appears an order of the Educational Council to the effect that

the teachers are to acquaint themselves with the family and home conditions of their pupils, as these exercise an important influence on the education of the children. Up to now teachers have been very imperfectly informed in this respect and have rarely known anything about their pupils' relatives or guardians. Under the new order, teachers must inform themselves on all these points. Reports of absence from school, and notices of punishment, and the like, must be sent to the legal guardian of the child, parent or otherwise; and not merely to the person looking after the child. It is expressly pointed out that these measures are not intended to warrant unauthorized interference in the home-life of the children. But as it has been found that conditions at home often have an unfavorable effect on the training of the children, and are the source of many interruptions in the attendance at school, it is necessary that the teachers should have certain information in order properly to perform their work. Naturally in all cases the inquiries must be made with tact. The parents, it is stated, have an interest themselves in seeing that the schools have such information from the outset, and the cooperation between the schools and guardians of the children will also be rendered much easier thereby.

## THE CONDITION OF JEWS IN PALESTINE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Letters from private sources in Palestine received in Zurich show that whilst that part of the Holy Land which has been liberated from the Turkish yoke by the British troops is enjoying a peaceful and orderly existence, conditions in other parts of the country are indescribable.

The latest reports from Galilee show that the population there is enduring terrible privations. The extraordinarily depreciated value of the Turkish paper currency—and there has been no other kind of money there for years—the absolute impossibility of buying any food with such money, in a land where the last head of cattle and the last piece of bread have been requisitioned and carried off, where the people's kitchens have recently been officially closed, owing to want of food, the absolute lack of clothing, shoes and shelter, these are the most conspicuous features in the inexpressibly miserable situation of the inhabitants north of the firing line.

Through the haphazard and entirely unpredictable methods of the Turkish military authorities, the greater part of the population was compelled to evacuate the cities of Jerusalem and Jaffa, and smaller towns—nearly all of them Jewish—and were exposed thereby to great misery. Thousands were confined in narrow concentration camps in the open air, where they were left for days without a drink of water or a piece of bread. From Damascus, Sated, Tiberias, Beirut, Haifa and hundreds of other localities, the reports become worse and worse every week. In these places one hears constantly of new arrests, and executions, and banishments of "suspected" persons, whose only crime is to have had the misfortune of drawing upon themselves the ill-will of some powerful personage.

The Jewish Correspondent Bureau at Zurich learns from Jaffa, that the Jewish legion in Palestine has received its "baptism of fire." It fought valiantly. The military commanders expressed their admiration at the fearlessness, tenacity and bravery of the Jewish divisions. The Jewish legions not only held their positions, but even gained new ground.

## DR. MANNIX ON THE SINK FEIN AFFAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Referring to the recent St. Patrick's Day celebration at which Sinn Fein emblems were worn, and which was followed by a remarkable outburst of public indignation and the issue of a war regulation against the wearing of disloyal emblems, Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, assured the committee in charge of the celebration that he had no apology to offer and was never more proud than on that day.

"You have earned my heartfelt gratitude," he said, "and I think I can also offer the congratulations of the Apostolic Delegate. I know the Apostolic Delegate expected to see a great demonstration in Melbourne, and I know that your demonstration surpassed tenfold anything he had expected. . . . I do not wish to dwell on any of the incidents that gave rise to much comment in connection with the celebration. . . . For my part, I was pleased with everything and, needless to say, I have no apology to offer. We do not wish to give offense to anyone, and we hope that in future no offense will be taken when none is given. . . . I have been proud on many occasions since I came to Australia, but I was never more proud and gratified than I was on last St. Patrick's Day."

## LAND COURT APPOINTMENT

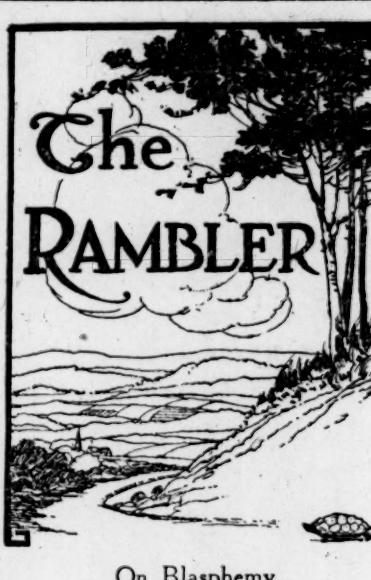
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to approve the appointment of Mr. William Barber, O. B. E., to be a member of the Scottish Land Court in the place of Mr. Alexander Dewar.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICAN MAIL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—In the official school organ of the Canton of Zurich there appears an order of the Educational Council to the effect that



On Blasphemy

What is blasphemy? If you ask the great lyric poet of Greece, it is "a hateful form of cleverness," *έγρηγρος*, he calls it. But then Pindar's idea of religion was summed up in the worship of those very questionable deities who lived on Mt. Olympus.

There was Zeus, for instance, who got into that convulsing argument with Cynicus which Lucian records, and who was so badly cornered that he kept escaping from his tormentor's questions by insisting that it was not proper for him to know everything. Some of us remember that, when we were young, Zeus' argumentative method was still in fashion.

It is just a point of view, after all. One can hardly imagine, to-day, a cleverness too hateful to be applied to anything so comically immoral or irreligious as the fairy tale of Olympus. It was all an exploded fiction for Lucian and Celsus, in the Second Century. But, then, so was Christianity. Celsus could see no difference between the story of the Virgin and the story of Danaë; and as for the miracles, were there not miracle workers enough and to spare, as witness that Alexander of Abonotichus, whom his friend Lucian had so lately exposed.

The worst of men like Lucian and Celsus is their unconquerable cynicism. The ordinary mortal feels driven to conclude that, like Pooh-Bah, they were "born sneering." Lucian, it is quite true, spent his whole time fishing in truth's well, but as the fisherman was certainly clothed in the chiton of Democritos, it is doubtful if he even expected to catch anything. It is just like that with all cynics. Diogenes trailed round with his lantern looking for an honest man.

At Corinth he ran into Alexander, looking for new fields to conquer. "I am Alexander the Great," the King introduced himself by saying. "And I am Diogenes the Cynic," grunted the philosopher. "Can I do anything to oblige you?" the Conqueror demanded pleasantly. "Yes," came the unexpected reply, "you can stand out of my sunshine. What of course, is wrong with all the cynics, is what is wrong with all materialists, it is want of faith, want of love. That arch cynic, Camouflage Carlyle, to turn his own guns upon him, saw this more clearly than most men. "Great," he wrote, in a famous essay of his own, "truly, was that Tub; a temple from which man's dignity and divinity was scornfully preached abroad; but greater is the Leather Hull, for the same sermon was preached there, and not in Scorn but in Love."

Of course your cynic is quite commonly extremely orthodox. It is no part of the Gospel of Laodicea to involve yourself in trouble for conscience sake. Take that most brilliant of scholars, Erasmus. He had no intention of coming between the anvil of the Reformation and the hammer of the Papacy. Luther might get himself there, but then Luther was a fanatic. Friar baiting, the friars being what they were, was good and legitimate sport, satirizing the Holy Father anonymously was excellent fun. But when a man had princes and cardinals for friends, a great income, and a greater reputation, why not remain satisfied with an intellectual discussion of doctrines, instead of meddling with serious matters, like the sale of indulgences, which touched the Pope's pocket? When the Dominicans urged him to attack Luther, he replied that Luther had claws, and did not hesitate to use them. But, then, the Pope held the key of the dungeons, he assured Luther, when the Reformer demanded support. Why not profess sufficient orthodoxy to avoid the attentions of the familiars of the Holy Office, and be comfortable?

Mr. C. M. Hathaway, American Consul at Queenstown, promised cooperation in bringing about a greater volume of trade with America, and the same promise was made by Mr. Coutts Horne, Consul for Italy, Sweden, and Belgium. A letter was read inclosing a subscription of £200 from Henry Ford and Sons, and wishing the association every success.

## GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN THE FIJI ISLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Sinn Fein, Fiji for the Fijians, or "Ourselves," otherwise "No. 8," has been stirring up the peaceful Fijians, according to the Suva correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Apparently German propaganda

found an excellent medium in Sallosi,

a self-styled native prophet. Sallosi

told a big gathering of natives that in

February last the British King and

the German Emperor met on the top

of a mountain of Europe, and that he,

Sallosi stood between them. The King

of England said he was beaten and

paid a large indemnity to secure

peace. Sallosi proclaimed that the

Governor and the government of Fiji

had been abolished and he was spreading

the news. All the churches were

closed and in future Friday was to

be the Fijian Sabbath. The natives

spread this news when they returned

to their various villages.

The Suva correspondent of the Herald points out that this news was

disclosed at the trial of the overseer

of a company which seemed to be

very much in contact with the natives,

and of a chief who was district manager of the same company.

Sallosi has been arrested and interred. "He is a dangerous agitator," says the correspondent, "and there is

every evidence of a fully spread plot

of their liking, and humanity must subscribe or take the consequences:

"There's a new tribunals now

higher than God's—the educated man's."

Remembering that *now* has ever

been always, and that education is the

sum of man's vanity, Browning's epigram will hold good of the Garden of

Eden equally with that of the Academia,

of the "Quaker's meeting" no less

than of the meeting of the "Gabble Shop."

It was My Reverend Lord of Winchester, "Soapy Sam," as his contemporaries irreverently called, who coined that definition of orthodoxy,

which has been the joy of dissenters ever since. And blasphemy goes hand in hand with it half the time. Picture the pageant of the judges grinning down the centuries. Nebuchadnezzar in his rage and fury commanding that Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego be cast into the burning fiery furnace; the Pontifex Maximus testifying true religion by the choice be-

tween Diana or Christ; the gentle Pole, burning men's bodies to save their souls; and those delightful exemplars of the religious life, Carolus Secundus, Dei Gratia, Rex, Fidei Defensor, and His Most Christian Majesty Louis Bien-Aimé. Was ever such a picture gallery, and every portrait fit that of some man entirely orthodox, and, by the grace of God, a defender of the Faith? It was blasphemy when the Hebrews spurned Nebuchadnezzar's golden image; blasphemy when the Christian martyrs turned to Christ instead of to Diana; blasphemy when the Protestant reformers rejected the Host; blasphemy when any of their subjects insinuated that Charles or Louis was not by God anointed. Just as if blasphemy could be uttered against anything but Truth, and between the dogmas of Nebuchadnezzar and the dogmas of the "Well Beloved," how deep is the great gulf fixed!

Blasphemy, then, is no outrage on human opinion or convention; it is an deliberately attempted breach of real or spiritual law.

## SIR T. W. RUSSELL ON IRISH AGRICULTURE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Ireland

DUBLIN, Ireland—At the annual meeting of the Cork Industrial Development Association, Sir T. W. Russell gave a review of Irish Agriculture.

The significance of these visits by dominion statesmen was the first point made by Mr. Lloyd in a short interview which he recently accorded a representative of this paper. He regarded the fact that statesmen from the dominions were now actual members of the War Cabinet, on equal terms with British Ministers and cordially and wholeheartedly welcomed by the latter on these terms, as tending to bring the scattered parts of the Empire to a closer unity of thought and feeling. In a sense they were only the continuation of the imperial conferences of pre-war days, but the part thus being played by dominion statesmen certainly made the Empire more of a single unit, without prejudicing the independence of its various parts.

Mr. Lloyd said he had no antipathy to the word colony. Newfoundland liked to remember that she was Britain's oldest colony, and in a letter he had received that morning she was referred to as "the oldest colony and the youngest dominion." The Prime Minister was enthusiastic about what Newfoundland had done in the war. Her contribution to the fighting forces could not be adequately gauged by numbers. At the outbreak of the war many of her fishermen and sailors were reservists of the British Navy, and Newfoundland was unique in this respect. Australia, for example, had her own navy and reservists, but the Newfoundland fishermen had the sense of immediate contact with the war in that they were actually units of the Royal Navy.

The life of the great bulk of the men of Newfoundland, Mr. Lloyd pointed out, is calculated to bring out in them all the qualities of courage, initiative, resource and endurance which are required in the fighting man. Many of them are fishermen trained in the handiness which is associated with sailors. When the ice breaks up in the north they go seal hunting in their schooners among the ice floes, and sometimes have to leave their vessels and make journeys of several miles over the ice. At other times in their tiny craft they adventure far from the coasts of Newfoundland. Again at other seasons they go lumbering. The Newfoundlanders thinks nothing of getting lost on these excursions and making himself comfortable by hacking down some branches of trees and rigging up a tent for himself for the night. A life like that, as Mr. Lloyd pointed out, teaches a man independence, resource and an ability to turn his hand to anything.

Mr. Lloyd mentioned some instances of these qualities as displayed by the Newfoundland fighting men at the front. At Gallipoli, for example, he said, when they went into the trenches for the first time, a squad of the Royal Engineers, pioneers, or some unit whose duty it was, were sent to fix up the barbed wire entanglements on their part of the line. The Newfoundland men were very annoyed at the implication that they required anyone to do that sort of thing for them. It was just the sort of work they felt they could do as a matter of course, and no fuss about it. So they sent the pioneers away and wired their front so intricately that after that they were con-

## NEWFOUNDLAND'S PART IN THE WAR

W. F. Lloyd, K. C., Premier of Dominion, in Interview Tells of Special Value Newfoundland Men Have Been to Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Newfoundland is ably represented at the Imperial War Cabinets and Imperial War Conferences, now in progress at this center of the British Empire, by Mr. W. F. Lloyd, K. C., who succeeded Lord Morris, as Premier, last year. Mr. Lloyd is one of the group of lawyer statesmen whom the Overseas Empire

tinually being borrowed by other units to do their wiring for them. In the end their popularity for this sort of work became so great that

## DEFINITION OF POLICY IN INDIA

**Sincere Members of Both Groups in India Are Desirous of Responsible Government for the Country at Earliest Moment**

Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of June 26, 27, July 6, 11 and 19.

VI  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"In India the interest taken by the educated classes in constitutional questions is intense," This opinion, expressed by Mr. Curtis in the introduction to his volume of letters to the Indian people was formed while he was busy with the materials on which he founded that pamphlet. Following a procedure tested by long experience, he collected facts and opinions not merely from documents, but at first hand from those who could speak with authority on the subject. The results were then reduced to a series of studies which were printed and circulated to several hundred officials and non-officials, both Indian and European, including, of course, those who had furnished the information. The private circulation of these studies led to so many demands for further copies that they had to be reprinted and published.

But that was not the only gratifying result of his labors. Shortly after Mr. Montagu's arrival in London, and just when the discussion of constitutional questions was fast degenerating into a racial controversy, a certain number of men of sober judgment drew together from both sides and endeavored to formulate proposals for submission to the Secretary of State, to which Europeans and Indians could both subscribe. They approached Mr. Curtis on the ground that in his notes on Indian government they had perceived a line of advance upon which they felt that agreement might be reached. This was the origin of the document known as the Joint Address to the discussion of which a whole article (No. II in the series) has already been given. Though on several important points it did not conform to Mr. Curtis' own views, yet he says expressly that he would have signed the document, as it stands, had he been qualified by residence in India to do so. On that account the consideration now to be given to the "Letters to the People of India on Responsible Government" can be simplified and shortened, for the conclusions arrived at in this little volume are very similar to those that have been reviewed in connection with the joint address.

Mr. Curtis is quite frank as to the shortcomings of the present mode of government. He points out that in India the need for social reform largely arises from customs which have been crystallized by decisions in the courts of law under the rigid legal system which British officials introduced from the West. The possibility of improving custom by custom has been checked in the process. The necessary corrective, he says, is a legislature which has power by statute to alter the binding effect of legal decisions, but this is largely wanting in India. Before the government will consent to alter the social law by statute, the reformer has to convince the government that he has behind him "an overwhelming demand" of public opinion. At present the means of showing that such a demand exists are wanting. On the other hand, Mr. Curtis thinks that the forces of reaction have every opportunity of convincing the government that a change in the law will be followed by serious trouble. A desire to avoid trouble has become a dominant motive of government in India.

Thus the author of these letters is as eager as any Indian reformer for present political conditions to be changed without delay. The question for him is, By what path can the goal of full responsible government be reached most quickly? That also is the question which the Congress leaders put to themselves. But he differs from them in thinking that there exists at present no bodies of electors who are capable of understanding the real issues involved in parliamentary struggles and in the making and unmaking of ministries. The Indian nationalists, on the other hand, point to the voters for the district and municipal boards, who make of course a large total in the aggregate. True, says Mr. Curtis, but their experience can do little or nothing toward developing electorates for the reason that the primary voter for the district and municipal boards cannot possibly trace the effect of his vote on the legislative councils. In a chapter entitled "Electoral System False and True" he traces the electoral chain by which a member of the Imperial Council is supposed to represent one of these voters.

1. The primary voter returns a member to the district or municipal board.  
2. The board returns members to an electoral college.  
3. The college returns a member to the Provincial Council.

4. The non-official members, including sectional members and those appointed by government, return a member to the Imperial Legislative Council. "The system," says Mr. Curtis, "is one which destroys any real connection between the primary voter and the member who sits on the legislative councils. Repeatedly have I asked those in a position to know whether a primary voter casts his vote with any reference to the effect it will have in determining the composition of the legislative councils. The answer was always in the negative."

There is no need to refer again in detail to the proposal in the joint ad-

dress which would provide a training ground on which electors having the direct parliamentary vote might develop such qualities as political judgment and discipline. It is better now to pass on and to look at the whole problem in its broadest aspects. In what then does the basic difference between the two groups of reformers consist? Mr. Curtis and the signatories of the joint address, a mere handful upon the one hand, and, on the other, the leaders of thousands of the Indian National Congress and of the All-India Moslem League? All sincere members of both groups are desirous and complete responsible government for India should be established at the earliest opportunity possible; it is only in regard to the means to that end that they part company. According to the policy expressed in these letters and in the joint address, responsible government is best brought about by beginning with areas less in size than provinces, and larger than areas suitable for ordinary local government, and by giving in each full constitutional responsibility for well-defined purposes, purposes that can be enlarged when it is seen that the powers are widely used.

The Congress-League reformers, on the other hand, would make their advance to completely responsible government upon another line. They ask for greater representation on such executives, central and provincial, as already exist. They ask that the corresponding legislatures should be made practically Indian in composition, and that such bodies should have the power of the purse. Under these conditions they feel sure that the position of any executive could be made untenable unless it carried out the wishes of the Legislature. Thus, responsible government would be achieved by the difficult road that Britain herself traveled in bygone centuries. The partly representative executive would, however, they think, shorten the period required, though the effect of such a constitutional device might be utterly different from what its proposers anticipate, and produce mere confusion in all directions. To guard themselves against this, or any other untoward event that might be used as an argument for delay, the Congress ask for an unalterable time limit within which India shall attain the full measure of responsible government.

Herein then lies the basic difference. The signatories of the joint address trust the government of India and the British democracy, while the Congress-League reformers do not trust them. They go further. Not having this confidence, they seek to discredit those who have, and who frame their scheme accordingly. In moving that the Congress express "its grateful satisfaction over the pronouncement" in regard to responsible government, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee declared, according to The Times of India, that there was a rift in the lute. The message said that the time for the introduction was to be determined by the government of India and the British democracy. They (the Indians) were the people who were most vitally concerned in the matter, far more closely than either the government of India or the British democracy. . . . The enemies of India were not yet. They had raised the cry of "Not Yet!" Yes, it was a matter of shame; it was, however, no longer a frontal attack, but was a flank movement which possibly they learnt from the tactics of the Boer War. They said that they should not take a big jump into the unknown. They would begin with local self-government; they should expand it; they should establish responsible government in the domain of local government, and then they could extend the experiment to the higher provincial concerns.

It is clear that the last sentence refers to Mr. Curtis and the proposal contained in the joint address. Another speaker crossed the t's, and dotted the i's, by saying that the proposal was made only to baffle their moderate scheme. But what became evident, as the discussion of this motion proceeded was that the word "responsible" had dropped a depth charge upon the resolution of the former Congress of December, 1918. Speaking of this, Mr. Banerjee said he had just a word to say about the resolution (of that Congress) which did not provide for responsible government. Responsible government meant a government which was responsible to the electorate, and the executive of which was liable to dismissal by the representatives of the people. Those were the "fundamental principles" they were wanting. There (in the scheme) they had provided for the control of the budget. The power of the purse represented the sovereign power. By that they could control the executive. They could create a situation which would compel the executive to resign. That was the oriental way of doing things.

This amazing statement does not stand alone. In the letters to the people of India, Mr. Curtis quotes a very similar expression of opinion, and exactly answers Mr. Banerjee: "As one who desires to see responsible government established in India as quickly as possible, I venture to differ. Responsible government can and will be obtained by straightforward means. It will not be obtained by means designed to destroy all government in the process."

5. The primary voter returns a member to the district or municipal board.  
6. The board returns members to an electoral college.  
7. The college returns a member to the Provincial Council.

8. The non-official members, including sectional members and those appointed by government, return a member to the Imperial Legislative Council.

"The system," says Mr. Curtis, "is one which destroys any real connection between the primary voter and the member who sits on the legislative councils. Repeatedly have I asked those in a position to know whether a primary voter casts his vote with any reference to the effect it will have in determining the composition of the legislative councils. The answer was always in the negative."

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### Gift to Canadian Senate

Sir Robert Borden examining the black rod presented by the British branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association

## ENEMY LANGUAGE BARRED BY MASONS

**Illinois Grand Master, by Edict, Prescribes English for Use in Rituals and Records—Points to Great World Crisis**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Because three of the nine German Masonic lodges in Illinois did not take steps to eliminate the use of the German language in their ritual and lodge records, after being requested to do so, Austin H. Serogin, grand master of the Masonic fraternity for this State, has issued an edict which provides that after the second stated meeting in August the English language only shall be used by each lodge in recording its minutes. Where German has been used in rituals by these German lodges, English alone is to be used as soon as the officers have acquired the necessary proficiency to conduct properly the work in the English language, and from that time, and after Jan. 15, 1919, English shall be the language of the Masonic lodges.

Six of the nine Masonic lodges in Illinois referred to complied with the request to discontinue the use of the German language, and in issuing his edict the grand master said he fully appreciated the loyalty and patriotism of the members of these lodges which had been using the German language in their ritual and records, and wished to make acknowledgment of their quick and generous responses to calls made upon the Masons to support the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Masonic war work. He said:

"A crisis is impending; the right of nations to choose the form of government under which they live has been attacked by a predatory militaristic power with a savagery and inhumanity which shocks the moral sense of the world. The success of the attack would destroy democracy and free government and the achievement of the moral and religious progress and development of the human race for the past 200 years and the liberties of all free nations. The perpetuity of the fundamentals of Free Masonry now hangs in the balance. In such a time, in such a crisis, every loyal patriotic Mason must be conscious of the personal duty resting upon him to aid in all ways possible, in the this supreme moment, to defeat this menace to humanity."

## PLAN MADE TO STOP FISH PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N. J.—Profiteering in fish, should it be attempted, is likely to be foiled by the action of C. A. Francis, chairman of the New Jersey Fish Commission. A plan has been put into operation whereby the commission will have submitted to it the prices received by the fishermen, and also the prices charged by the large markets, and these figures will be published for the information of the public. Mr. Francis said the commission would be in a position to know clearly whether more than a fair profit is taken.

The fishermen have been obtaining much higher prices than ever before in the history of their business. Should any profiteering be discovered, the commission is prepared to buy fish and have it marketed by concerns willing to handle the fish for the State.

**TAX REVENUE INCREASED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—New tax laws passed by the last Legislature resulted in raising the assessed valuation of property in the state \$74,287,636 last year. The increase was from \$45,691,231 to \$524,378,960, virtually all in personal property assessments.

## NEW DEPARTURES IN FRENCH BUDGET

**Finance Minister Cheered on Presenting Estimates of Expenditure—Country Shows Confidence in Its Future**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—After a very brief discussion, upon the brevity of which there have indeed been some comments, the Senate has disposed of the budget for 1918. It is an interesting scheme, it embraces new departures, it marks a general increase in expenses and taxation over other budgets, and in general it bears many of the features of the war budgets of other states. In particular the Finance Committee of the Senate that examined it, deplored that "never since the beginning of the war have we seen the spirit of prodigality given such free play."

When the budget scheme first made its appearance before the Chamber last November, it showed an estimate of nearly 7,809,000,000 francs in expenditure, and a trifle over 7,809,000,000 for income. In order to achieve this equilibrium with a small balance, M. Klotz, the Finance Minister, presented schemes for raising over 1,266,000,000 by new taxation. As the Chamber went into the matter, however, various alterations became necessary, and by February a rectified budget was on hand, according to which expenditure was a little over 8,287,000,000 francs and income 8,288,000,000, leaving a balance of over 500,000 francs. But by the time the Chamber came to vote its final decision in April there had been a further general increase, the ultimate figures being 8,366,418,153 francs for expenditure and 8,371,103,558 for income, the balance of the latter over the former being 4,685,205. This was the budget that was sent along to the Senate, whose Finance Committee gave it the deepest attention and reported upon it and the financial situation in two enormous volumes, the general report consisting of 770 pages, and the other, on the expenditure of the various ministries, embracing 488 pages. After that, the Senate, in full session, disposed of the budget in an hour. Substantial reductions were made upon the estimates sent up by them as joint presidents of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. After recapitulating the incidents which led up to the presentation the scroll reads as follows: "We know that our action cannot restore the traditions historically associated with the previous Black Rod, which had been in use ever since the days of the Legislative Council of old lower Canada and before the great Dominion of Canada was constituted by the union of all the provinces. It is our fervent hope that the Black Rod which we now ask the Senate of Canada to accept will play its part in the parliamentary procedure of Canada through many centuries of peace, progress and prosperity."

Thus it will be perceived that the Senate reduced the expenses by nearly 5,000,000 francs, having settled upon a number of economies and rejected the idea of this being a "budget of transition" or experimental, in which various go-as-you-please methods might be adopted. But at the same time the senatorial committee had considerably to diminish the estimates of the income, this being largely due to the fact that there will be more delay in applying the new taxation than the Chamber had reckoned upon. Thus there was the unusual situation of a budget being presented with a deficit at the start and the question was naturally asked, why, having made this deficit, did the Senate not introduce some new taxation to dispose of it. It would have been an easy thing to do. However, this point as to whether the Senate has the right to impose new taxation is one upon which there has always been some doubt, with some kind of a general understanding that the Senate has no such right. The Chamber has always contested it, and the Senate itself has inclined toward the ideas of the Chamber, with reservations. On this present occasion, when the point was brought to a direct issue, the senatorial committee gave in, and frankly stated, "There can be no question as to the creation of new resources, our assembly not having the right of initiative in this matter."

When the Senate came to make its brief consideration of the scheme, M. Touron made an interesting speech in which, while recognizing that the permanent expenses, which he thought might have been still further compressed, should be balanced by normal receipts, he regretted that the new taxes did not sufficiently take into account the habits and the character of the taxpayers. After having made some comparisons between the direct and indirect taxation, he gave close attention to the income tax, explaining how it worked in England, and expressing the belief that the scheme to be applied in France was not sufficiently well balanced and would not be properly productive. "Beware of drying up the sources of French prosperity," he exclaimed, at the finish of his discourse.

M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, then made his speech, stating at the outset that the debate was not merely on a text, but upon the whole question of financial policy, present and future. He said that M. Touron had explained to them how the income tax worked in England where small fortunes were engrossed more in comparison with the larger ones than was the case in France. He, M. Klotz, considered that the French system was preferable. It was right that the small taxpayer should be dealt with lightly in this respect, since he bore with greater difficulty the expenses of living, and he was severely hit by the indirect taxation, which was progressive in the wrong way for him. A system such as M. Touron had proposed would diminish considerably the return from taxation of incomes above 8000 francs, and as a result from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 francs would be lost to the Treasury. He had been reprimanded for having been too compromising with the Chamber, but it had been his duty to establish an equilibrium between direct and indirect taxation, and while he had compromised, he insisted on the maintenance of some taxes, consequently making certain concessions in regard

to others. The income tax only reached the rate of 20 per cent in the case of the largest fortunes, and they were far from equaling the rates established in England. He asked the Senate to ratify the arrangement he had made with the Chamber. Direct taxation produced 22 per cent of the total income; the taxes on acquired wealth realized 23 per cent, making a total of 45 per cent. Consequently the total of the indirect taxation, including the customs, represented 55 per cent. That statement showed that there was a normal and equitable proportion between direct and indirect taxation.

The Senate knew the difficulties of the situation and the effort that had been made. In 1914 the fiscal income amounted to 4,500,000,000 francs; those of today amounted to more than 8,000,000,000 francs.

In 1919 a fresh effort would be necessary to bring about equilibrium in the budget. It would be difficult to present new taxation every three months, and they would have to resort to treasury operations, as they had sacred debts which would be added to the expenses of today. He finished by making an appeal to what he called the fiscal patriotism of the people. Even in time of war the State respected the individual right, property, and acquired rights. It should only take from them upon a triple condition—that the law permitted it, public interest demanded it, and a sufficient indemnity were guaranteed in the case of the right that was assaulted.

Citizens must not only manifest an outward respect for the law, but they must give it real assistance. In the matter of taxation they must not only abstain from all ruse and fraud, but must acquit themselves in a complete and loyal manner in respect to their fiscal obligations.

They were passing through difficult times, but he could tell them some comforting things at the close. They knew that the National Defense Bonds had been at various periods most abundantly subscribed. The highest figures, a total of 1,231,000,000, were reached in May, 1916. Did they know what had been the total achieved during the last month of May, a month during which they had experienced those emotions they all knew so well, had admired the heroism of their soldiers, and had seen the public spirit maintained as it should be, smiling and confident? They had received 1,532,000,000, or 300,000,000 more than in May, 1916. Paris alone, notwithstanding all the trials to which it had been subjected through aviation raids and bombardments, had subscribed 92,000,000 last May, instead of 80,000,000. What did those facts signify when they occurred at the moment when the charges that weighed on the treasury were heaviest? They signified that France had confidence in her destiny. She did not give way to impulses; she had behaved in a reflective manner. She knew that if her fiduciary circulation had become greater than previously, it was in consequence of advances that had been made to various of their splendid allies. She had faith in their cause as in her own; she did not separate the prospect of their success from hers. It was in this spirit that the French taxpayers would agree to the demands that were being made upon them. By these means the awaited victory for their flag would be attained, and the great sacrifices which had been made by the country would be recompensed in history.

M. Klotz was vociferously cheered at the close of his speech. M. Touron had considered proposing an amendment in regard to the income tax, but he withdrew it.

## SEVEN-CENT FARE ON "L" AUG. 1

**Trustees of Boston Elevated Announce Rise as Effort to Meet Heavy Operating Costs—Strip of Five Tickets, 35 Cents**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Fares on the Boston Elevated will be seven cents, beginning at 4 a. m. on Thursday, Aug. 1. This increase is expected to bring \$6,150,000 in new revenues, but if results are disappointing or if more money is needed, the trustees say that "other expedients will have to be tried."

Passengers will be expected to buy tickets at the rate of five for 35 cents to avoid confusion in making change. Conductors will be permitted to accept cash if tickets are not presented, but the trustees of the road urge the public to obtain a supply of tickets before boarding the cars. Eight-cent checks will be discontinued.

In their statement announcing the new plan, issued after practically an all-day discussion of the problem, the trustees say:

"This increase in fare is made by the trustees in performance of the duty expressly imposed upon them by Chap. 159 of Special Acts of 1918, to 'fix and put into operation rates of fare which in their judgment will produce sufficient income to meet the cost of service,' including operating expenses, interest, taxes, rentals, depreciation and the dividends specified by the statute.

"The difficulties of operating a street railway embracing surface, sub-surface and elevated lines preclude the introduction of a zone system or an elaborate change in the transfer privileges at this time.

"For the purpose of making much needed improvements in service 250 new cars and other equipment have been recently ordered by the trustees. War conditions familiar to all will make it impossible to secure a speedy delivery of this new equipment, and such conditions also handicap the road in procuring and keeping competent employees and in obtaining coal and other necessary supplies. Nevertheless, the trustees will bend every energy to give the public the best service that can be supplied under the circumstances.

"It is possible that further consideration and study by the trustees will result in modifications of the fare which is established at this time, but, today, confronted by the serious emergency arising from the tremendous monthly deficit in the company's revenue and the necessity under the law of protecting the Commonwealth from paying the company's bills, the trustees have no alternative but to increase the unit of fare."

## TWO AUTHORS GIVE VIEWS ON ANGELUS

Rush C. Hawkins and Ida M. Tarbell Voice Opposition to the Plan on the Ground of the Sectarian Issue Involved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the Roman Catholic hierarchy is now seeking to dominate state politics and by joint influence to dictate to Congress legislation of value to their church is a charge made by Rush C. Hawkins, an author of this city, who has served as a colonel in the Ninth New York Infantry, known as Hawkins' Zouaves, and who is an officer of the French Legion of Honor, in a statement made with reference to the Angelus resolution, recently passed by the United States Senate.

"Personally," says Mr. Hawkins, "I see nothing out of the regular order in this demand that our own easy-going, never-thinking nation should take its orders from the representatives of the Vatican. The local hierarchy has worked for 50 years, intriguing for a chapel at West Point and got it; it has usually demanded more than its quota of chaplains for the army and navy, often with success; it owns in the greater city of New York at least about \$300,000,000 of property upon which it has never paid taxes; and in the name of charity it draws yearly several millions of dollars from the public treasury, which, it is believed, is mostly devoted to the building of parochial schools, convents and monasteries and in promoting other directions church dogma. All this in the interests of the Roman Catholic Church and seldom, if ever, for the promotion of good morals or political purity of communities."

When Ida M. Tarbell, author and editor, of this city, first read that the Senate of the United States had adopted the Angelus prayer resolution, she says she did not pay much attention to the matter.

"To me the word Angelus," said Miss Tarbell to this bureau, "merely stood for a picture of people standing at sunset with bowed heads, while a bell tolled, as in Millet's beautiful picture; I never associated any particular prayer with it. But as I thought the matter over I realized that the Angelus was a definite prayer of the Roman Catholic Church, and not to God, but to the Virgin Mary and, moreover, a prayer that had nothing to do with the victory of our men at war. It seems to me that such a proclamation would be not only obviously inappropriate but impossible. It is inconceivable that Congress should recommend that people in this country adopt any particular form of prayer. This would constitute interference with that religious liberty that we are guaranteed. That Congress should attempt to impose a sectarian form, a Roman Catholic prayer, upon a country that is largely Protestant, is unthinkable. Moreover, there are people, though probably very few, who do not believe in prayer, and it would be interfering decidedly with their religious freedom to impose any prayer upon them."

"I am inclined to think that when the Senate passed that resolution they did so without realizing the significance of it, thinking merely of the moment of prayer as suggested by Millet's picture, though there may have been some who had an arrête pensée of imposing a Roman Catholic ceremony upon the country. If anyone had mentioned that the Angelus was a set Roman Catholic prayer to the Virgin Mary, just think what the reaction would have been there."

"Moreover, I doubt very much that the great body of Roman Catholics would stand for it; they have too much intelligence and they would realize how great antagonism it would excite among the mass of people of this country who have always feared popery, how it would stir up the fighting spirit of those who believe that the Roman Catholic Church is trying to absorb America. It is the height of absurdity to think that the people of the United States would allow their religious liberty to be thus interfered with; such an attempt would produce a revolution at once. Every religious body has a right to a certain amount of open propaganda, but when it comes to secret propaganda, an attempt to put something over, as it were, that is not to be tolerated for a moment."

"As I said, I am inclined to think that the Senate had an entire misconception of what it was doing when that resolution went through, that is, all but possibly a few cunning ones. But however that might be, I doubt the propriety of appointing even a fixed time of prayer for a whole country. I think that the government should keep its hands off absolutely in matters of religion, its only function in that respect being to see that religious freedom is insured."

GOVERNMENT CONTROLS CANAL  
BOSTON, Mass.—The Cape Cod Canal passed into the control of Director-General of Railroads McAdoo last night by proclamation of President Wilson, and becomes a part of the country's scheme of inland waterways. It comes under the jurisdiction of the eastern region, of which A. H. Smith is regional director. The canal is to be managed under the direction of James H. Hustis, as district director. The officers of the canal company have been advised of the new arrangements. Mr. Hustis, in company with Frank C. Wright, assistant director, division of operation, United States Railroad Administration, James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, and Capt. Arthur L. Crowley, agent United States Shipping Board, left last night for Buzzards Bay to confer with the officers of the canal company.

## PLANS OF SPANISH SOCIALIST PARTY

Small but Enthusiastic Group Decides Upon Taking Energetic Action in Politics  
By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—An interesting scheme of future operations is being developed by the small but enthusiastic body of Parliamentary Socialists in Spain. The actual membership of the Socialist Party in the Cortes is only six, of whom four are the recently released prisoners from Cartagena. But, though only six, there is a general impression that they have had as much effect in a short time in the Chamber as a party of 60 under the old conditions. They intend to run a greatly increased number of candidates at the next election, and it is their firm belief that they will secure a largely increased representation.

A meeting of the party has just been held for the purpose of exchanging impressions and considering the plan of campaign to be followed when the Cortes closes for the summer. At this meeting Señor Marcelino Domingo was present. Although a Republican of an advanced type, but not a Socialist, he is working in close association with the Socialist Party and will take part in their campaign. The meeting was private; but the deputies present were willing to make ample statements at the close of the proceedings as to their decisions and intentions. They stated that they considered the Left had scored the most wonderful success in the recent debates in the Cortes on the August strike, and that public opinion, especially after the poor show made by the former Minister of the Interior, Señor Sanchez Guerra, with his very limited vision, would be strongly in their favor, and that the proceedings of the late Dato Government would be severely condemned.

One of their decisions was to intervene as frequently as possible in the debates in the Cortes, but only when their case was good and well prepared. They would intervene in an organized way, as they had done so successfully in the recent debates. It was their intention to make a strong display in the debates that were coming before Parliament on military reform and on the labor questions. Before the Cortes closed, also, they would present a motion of an incidental character for the purpose of raising a debate on the problem of Morocco, as regards which they considered it was of vital importance the public should be enlightened and the government forced to different measures from those at present adopted. Señores Domingo and Prieto would be among those who would take part in this debate.

During the period when the Cortes was closed, or when the sittings were suspended for the summer months, the Socialist deputies, and Señor Domingo with them, would proceed on a tour of propaganda. In the first place they would visit the province of Extremadura, then they would go to Andalusia and eventually to Galicia. But although in the course of this expedition they would do their utmost to disseminate Republican and Socialist ideas throughout the country, their chief intention on this occasion was to prepare the country for the budget campaign, discussion in this matter being expected to begin in the Cortes in October. "We are going to show Spain," they said, "what the government's budget will be and what ours would be. We are going to form opinion, so that when we present our amendments to the economic action of the government in the Cortes we shall do so with the greater effect."

When asked whether, then, they proposed to present a counter-project to the Cortes, they answered that in view of parliamentary technicalities that would hardly be possible, but after putting themselves into close touch with the country, and having taken account of the wishes of the people, as they had discovered them, they would go to the Cortes and support the items of their own proposition with the greatest possible energy and enthusiasm, feeling that then, in the full sense, they would be the representatives of the people. It must not be imagined, they said, that their budget would be a fanciful reflection of their own particular ideals. If they relied only on their own thoughts and schemes they, and the country too, might, even with the very best intentions, suffer a disappointment. Instead of that they had a group of persons of recognized competence assisting them. These were already hard at work, and the young Socialists were cooperating with them in the preparation of a scheme for a budget that would properly represent the needs and desires of the nation. In addition to this, the society known as the Escuela Nueva was putting all its enthusiasm at their service. With such materials they felt assured they could do something good. All the facts and figures put forward by the various sections would be brought together, studied and amalgamated into a harmonious whole, and it would be the truly national budget that they would put forward. When they intervened in the Cortes, they said, they intended to do so only with concrete and practical solutions to every subject with which they dealt, and they would present not only their own ideals, but would join with them every real and concrete problem that arose from the natural evolution of Spanish life.

## KANSAS HALTS BUILDING

TOPEKA, Kan.—Owing to the high cost of materials for buildings, Kansas intends to stop all construction work except that absolutely necessary for the different state institutions until the war is ended.

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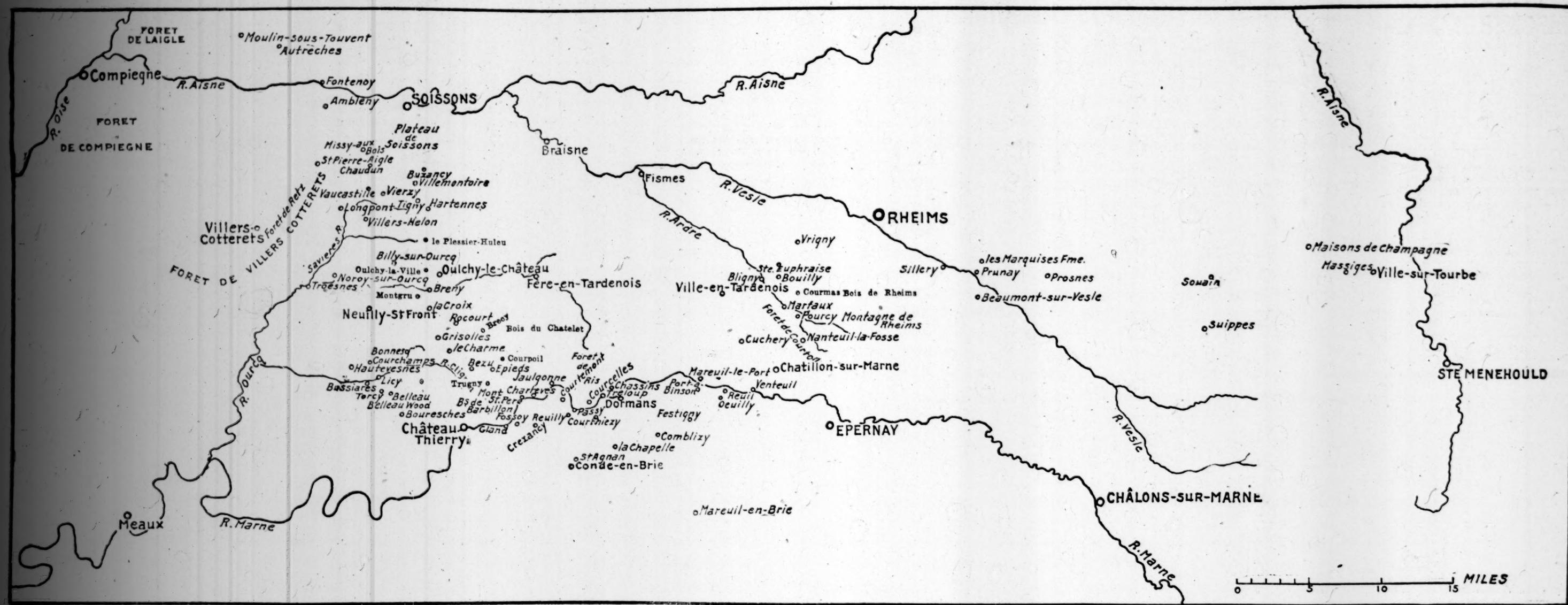
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*Where the Germans have been driven back*

Pressing their advantage in the Soissons-Rheims salient the French troops have pushed their line nearer Fere-en-Tardenois, the German supply base, and have occupied the Bois de Rheims south of Courmas

## GERMANS FIGHT HARD TO ESCAPE BEING CUT OFF

(Continued from page one)

public what is really occurring. The censors, in short, are gambling with a chance of victory which they hope will yet mature and enable them to gloss over the failure.

Meantime the transports, pouring fresh American troops into England and France, anchor in time for the latest arrivals to hear the stories of how General Pershing's men are fighting. It was the Engineers who carried Vierzy, throwing aside everything but their rifles, and charging through the cornfields with the bayonet. Nothing, however, has perhaps more interested the French than the methods of the Indian scouts. Their usefulness was most marked on the Marne, when they managed to swim the river and so bring back important information. At present there is no time to count either the material or the men captured. The battle continues without an instant's intermission. In Holland it has already been talked of as the German Sedan. But this, of course, even if it were perfectly successful, would, in the very nature of things, be an entire misnomer.

What is happening is not, that, as at Sedan, the Germans are being surrounded, but that the Germans, with their line of retreat open, are endeavoring to retreat with their rear and both their flanks engaged at the same time. The Marne salient has now assumed the shape of a great U, out of the top of which the Germans are endeavoring to pour, and yet are unable to disentangle themselves from their enemies all round the letter itself. As the allied attack is pressed, the mouth of the U becomes narrower. Thus the battle has assumed a point when it has become a race between Foch and von Ludendorff as to what proportion of his troops the latter can withdraw through the open end of the U before the Americans and French on the left join hands with the British, French, and Italians on the right. That, in any case, von Ludendorff's losses will be tremendous is a foregone conclusion. The interest centers not in this, but in the question how bad they will be.

Yesterday the Americans on the loop of the U, the French towards the left neck and the British on the right neck, contracted the space in which von Ludendorff is maneuvering very considerably, leaving his position far worse than before. In order to stop the contraction becoming fatal, von Ludendorff is forced to throw more and more reserves into the U, and fight more and more reckless rear-guard actions. Thus his position, even where he succeeds in withdrawing his men and matériel, is an increasingly dangerous one, and one in which he may easily lose almost as many men as he succeeds in extricating.

### Value of American Forces

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An official announcement today gives the views of an Australian correspondent with the Australian forces in France, who says:

"The newspaper barrage of depreciation of the quality of the Americans is intended for people inside of Germany, since we in France see and know. If the German comforts himself with the idea that they are not equal in value to any of his troops, so much the better, because his surprise will be very great."

"We are on the spot know that the quality of those troops is infinitely higher than that of any of the German troops the Australians ever met in France. Australian officers and men, who know this war in every form, say that without exception the American

troops are the finest one could possibly wish to meet."

### Belgian Legation Statement

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The weekly résumé of operations received here yesterday by the Belgian legation reads as follows:

"During the past week the artillery has interfered effectively with construction and repair of German trenches and positions along the Ypres road near Staden. An aeroplane flying over Boitshouke was brought down by anti-aircraft guns.

"Sub-Lieutenant Coppers, whose predilection for war balloons is becoming noticeable, celebrated Belgian Independence Day by a new exploit. Seeing a string of German sausages near Ypres, he went up in spite of bad weather and set two of them on fire; the Germans hurriedly hauled on the others, but Coppers dove to within 100 yards of the ground and got one more, bringing his record for war balloons to 18."

"During the night of the 21st, a Gothia, flying over the sea toward Dunkirk, was hit by anti-aircraft guns, and fell with three passengers in the inundated sector of Pervuse. The same day an enemy aeroplane was destroyed near Warhem, likewise by anti-aircraft fire."

### Rene Renault's Observations

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas Agency)—The army committee of the Chamber of Deputies has received favorable reports from members with the armies in the field on the operations now going on.

Rene Renault, president of the committee, thus sums up the observations:

"The powerful German offensive, prepared in secret for more than a month and led by 50 divisions, was in a few days, almost in a few hours, broken up and then victoriously swept back. It is to the peerless valor of the French soldiers and their American, British and Italian comrades to the military chiefs, who proved unquestionable mastery in the conception and execution of the operations, that these results are due."

"This certainly marks a decisive turn in the war, justifying the profound satisfaction and the great hopes felt by the Army Committee."

### Americans in Italy

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The American congressional party which is visiting Italy has been given the most cordial welcome at Italian Army headquarters. The members of the party have been received by King Victor Emanuel and General Diaz and several receptions at their honor have been given by generals along the front.

"North of the Ourcq our annihilating fire smashed enemy attacks in preparation and during the first thrust. Between the Ourcq and the Marne we repulsed strong enemy attacks, launched from Mailly and north of that place.

"Between the Aisne and the Marne, the enemy early yesterday morning, after bringing up fresh reserves, continued his mass attacks. General von Boehm's army completely defeated repeated enemy thrusts. The French and Americans again suffered very heavy losses."

"Villemontrou is recaptured from the enemy, who retreated in dense masses, which were fired at by our artillery."

"North of the Ourcq our annihilating fire smashed enemy attacks in preparation and during the first thrust. Between the Marne and the Arde the enemy in four violent partial attacks advanced repeatedly in vain."

"North of the Arde the French, besides white and colored troops, also threw Italians and British into the fray. The attack of the Italians, who were effectively caught in their preparation positions, was only feebly developed and was rapidly crushed. The French and British also were repulsed at many points after a desperate struggle and partly by our counter-thrusts."

### Honduras' Action Discussed

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—German newspapers dismiss the announcement of the declaration of war by Honduras with the contemptuous heading "Another Little War." The only comment of the Berliner Tage Zeitung is "The real president of Honduras is Wilson."

### Allied Move Resented

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Russian Bolshevik Government, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, considers the action taken by the Entente Powers in landing troops on the Murman coast as tantamount to declaration of war. The Bolshevik Government, the newspaper dispatch adds, has announced that it

will take counter measures accordingly.

### German View of Allied Drive

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—General von Ardenne, military expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, says it would be a dangerous self-deception to deny that the offensive of General Foch in the Aisne-Marne region has brought him remarkable successes, and the German command must beware of the French general. He expects that hard fighting will develop toward the North Sea coast, but for the present, he says, a decision must be arrived at between Soissons and Château Thierry.

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"In the region of the Ourcq and west of Rethondes there were violent artillery actions."

"There is nothing further to report."

The French War Office, on Wednesday night, issued the following statement:

"Between the Ourcq and the Marne our attacks, resumed this morning, were continued successfully throughout the day."

"On our left we hold Armentières and Chatelet Wood, beyond which we advanced as far as Breye, which we occupy."

"In the center Franco-American troops made an advance at certain points of more than three kilometers."

"Desperate fighting has been in progress in the region of Epieds and Truyes which, retaken by the Germans yesterday at the end of the day, we reconquered in a counter-attack by the Americans. North of these two villages we have carried our line beyond Courpol."

"On our right we made progress in the forest of Fere, north of Chartres and Jaulgonne. Further to the east we extended our bridgehead at Trelou and occupied the southern corner of the Forest."

"In this sector we captured five cannon of 150 millimeters and about 50 machine guns, as well as considerable material."

"Between the Marne and Rethondes there were intermittent artillery actions."

"In yesterday's fighting, in the course of which our troops occupied the Bois de Rethondes, south of Courmas, we made several hundred prisoners. North of Montdidier the total number of prisoners taken on July 23 in the region of Mailly Raineval and Aubvillers is 1,850, including 52 officers, among them four battalion chiefs."

"In Albania our operations terminated in the occupation of the entire mountainous region dominating the right bank of the Devol above the confluence of the Holt River. On the left we occupied the villages of Izgubya and Kokoskovo. We repulsed several counter-attacks."

"The number of prisoners taken by our troops on July 21, 22, had reached 6,422, including six officers. Our losses have been insignificant. Our operations, which have been completely successful in Albania for two months, were conducted with effectiveness inferior to those of the enemy. Our attacks have, by reason of perfect preparation and the bravery of our troops, by their skill and resolution taken indisputable ascendancy over their adversary."

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"Lately in the night a hostile raiding party attacked another of our posts north of the Somme, and was repulsed. The enemy left prisoners in our hands as a result of these encounters. None of our men is missing."

"During the night we advanced our line slightly south of Rossignol Wood in the Hebuterne sector, and captured a few prisoners and six machine guns. The hostile artillery was active last night south and north of the Scarpe, and north of Lens, and a number of

points in the north portion of our front."

### POST-WAR POLICY OF UNITED STATES

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Today's official statement follows:

"South of Soissons a surprise attack allowed the French to capture 30 prisoners."

"On the north bank of the Marne, in the region of Dormans, the Germans during the night launched strong counter-attacks. The enemy succeeded in occupying momentarily the little wood north of Trelou and the village of Chassins, but returning to the aggressives, our troops retook these two points a short time later."

"In the region of the Ourcq and west of Rethondes there were violent artillery actions."

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points in the north portion of our front."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The question whether the United States will join Great Britain in the latter's projected "economic war-against-the-war" is discussed by Philip Heineken, director of the North German Lloyd, in the annual statement just issued by that corporation. The writer approaches the question cautiously, saying that American industrial organizations are understood to be already preparing to resume international commercial intercourse after the war. He believes the Americans are too practical business men to exert themselves to hamper German shipping interests, and that their main efforts will be concentrated, rather, in creating for themselves a mercantile fleet commensurate with the magnitude of their country. He says that this mercantile fleet has already come into national demand in America.

The writer further expresses the opinion that Germany has nothing to fear commercially from the North Atlantic shipping pool formed last January, because it principally concerns passenger traffic. Relative to imported labor, he considers that America remains dependent upon Austria-Hungary, Poland and those parts of the former Russian Empire which will in future be closely allied to the Central Powers. The latter, however, will need all the labor from those sources for themselves, he says, and consequently will exercise strict control of emigration. He urges that the government rescind the favored position previously enjoyed in Austria-Hungary by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian lines and adds that German shipping enterprises should be favored there.

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### REPORT ON TONNAGE LOSSES ENCOURAGING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The Admiralty statement of June tonnage losses is encouraging, the

## STATEMENT AS TO PRISONER EXCHANGE

Lord Newton in House of Lords  
Tells of Anglo-German Agreement—Lord Lee's Statement on Food Production Issue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord Newton made his first statement concerning the Anglo-German agreement for the exchange of prisoners since his return from The Hague, stating that it was very far-reaching in character and dealt with the treatment as well as with exchange of prisoners. He was unable to predict a speedy ratification, and intimated that the campaign against enemy aliens in Great Britain had not facilitated the negotiations, adding also that the German Government's reservation might occasion considerable trouble.

Lord Davenport drew attention to mortality among the Kuf prisoners, 339 of whom alone survived out of 1342 British prisoners captured, while out of 6328 Indian non-commissioned officers and men captured, 3346 have succumbed or have not been heard of since. He urged that no time should be lost in arranging with the Turkish Government for the exchange.

Lord Newton, replying, stated that, with one exception, the Turkish Government had not taken the slightest interest in the 20,000 Turkish prisoners in British hands, and said the reason parcels had not reached prisoners in Turkey was that they had been stopped in Austria. The British Government, he announced, had now stopped parcels sent to Austrian prisoners here, and that it was hoped would remedy the situation. The government, he added, was prepared to make further proposals regarding exchange and hoped to make an announcement on the matter shortly.

The debate on food production enabled Lord Lee to make a personal explanation concerning his resignation of the directorship of food production, which, he said, was immediately due to the fact that he was called upon without previous notice to sign a draft letter informing local war agricultural committees that the incompleted part of the government's increased cultivation program was to be dropped. Regarding the general food production situation, Lord Lee said it was serious, but need not be exaggerated, and added nothing had convinced him there was any less need to strive for a maximum food production as a war measure of first importance.

Lord Middlesex also contended that the submarine menace was not ended, and considered the withdrawal of the 30,000 men from agriculture was fatal to the self-supporting policy. The Prime Minister had declared vital to the country. Lord Clinton for the Board of Agriculture stated that while the War Cabinet was fully aware of the consequences of the withdrawal of the 30,000 men, the decision was confirmed on the ground of imperative military necessity.

The second reading of the education bill was subsequently taken with very small attendance of peers, and proceeded, despite violent criticism from Lord Middlesex who criticized the measure as a proposal to spend an unspecified amount of money on undefined objects, and entirely disagreed with the Archbishop of Canterbury's view that the bill would reduce bureaucratic control.

In the House of Commons, John Burns, who has spoken but rarely since the beginning of the war, was rebuked by the Speaker for an attack on "the yellow press headed by The Times, The Daily Mail and The Evening News," which he said was owned by blackguards, edited by ruffians and read by fools. The Speaker requested him to withdraw what he maintained was a reflection on a member of the other House, and Mr. Burns eventually accepted his advice.

## FURTHER DETAILS OF JUSTICIA SINKING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Further details regarding the sinking of the large White Star liner Justicia shows that, without warning, a torpedo struck the engine room and efforts were immediately instituted to tow the liner to port, endeavoring meanwhile to locate the submarine. It seems probable that more than one submarine attacked.

The first torpedo hit the vessel on Friday, and destroyers and patrol boats soon appeared and kept off the submarines until Saturday morning, when two more torpedoes made her destruction certain. A feature was the remarkable gunnery of the Justicia's gun crews, who, report says, succeeded in deflecting two of some eight or 10 torpedoes.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Belfast Telegraph says that land had just been lost sight of when an explosion shook the Justicia. The crew was speedily mustered on deck, but it was soon ascertained that the damage was so trivial that the liner would remain afloat for a sufficient period to enable her to be towed to port.

From three to eight submarines are said to have been concerned in the attack on the Justicia, according to the Daily Mail which says that when the liner was first struck the torpedo boat destroyers which accompanied her raced to attack the enemy and dropped many depth charges, while patrol boats stood by the ship, and a tug took her in tow.

The second and third torpedoes were fired about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Both missed their marks, one

going ahead of the steamer and the other ast. Two hours later another torpedo was seen coming, but when it got close, a gunner on the Justicia, with extraordinary aim, hit it clean and exploded it.

All was quiet until 8 o'clock in the night, when the fifth torpedo was sighted. The gunners on the Justicia placed their shots so near it that the torpedo was deflected, and missed its target.

Most of the crew by this time had been transferred to other ships, which remained near the liner all night. The Justicia was well on her way to port Saturday morning, when, toward 8 o'clock, the gunners again were hard at work as the sixth and seventh torpedoes went past. Two hours later a submarine fired the eighth and ninth torpedoes, and one of them struck forward and the other ast.

## CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES DEBATE

Members of Constitutional Convention Discuss Public Utilities Amendments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—On the final debatable stage, the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today considered the proposed article of amendment to promote the conservation and utilization of natural resources of the Commonwealth. Late today the amendment was expected to be passed for submission to the voters at the state election in November.

After a long debate, the convention defeated an amendment to the natural resources resolution, offered by Delegate Clapp of Lexington, to prevent "utilization" of natural resources by the Commonwealth. It was claimed that the presence of this word would lead to abuses of power. The Clapp amendment was rejected on a roll call, 106 to 73.

Abolition of the decennial state census was refused by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention on Wednesday when it defeated a resolution offered by Delegate Bartlett of Newburyport. Opponents of the present census declared that the 1915 census cost the Commonwealth \$306,742, and that the costs were mounting steadily.

## KING GEORGE SENDS MESSAGE TO FLEET

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—After reviewing the Grand Fleet and the American warships in British waters recently, King George gave to the commander-in-chief of the British naval forces a message to the fleet in which he said:

"I am happy to have found myself once more with the Grand Fleet and this pleasure has been increased by the opportunity I had of seeing the splendid ships of the United States in line with our own and of meeting Admiral Rodman, together with the officers and men under him. We value their comradeship and are proud of their achievements."

"Since my last visit, you have by ceaseless watch and ward, assisted by the indefatigable fleet of auxiliaries and the dauntless mercantile marine, continued more thoroughly than ever to shield our shores, protect commerce and the transports of the allied nations, and to maintain our supremacy at sea."

Replying to the King's message, Vice-Admiral Beatty said:

"We are glad Your Majesty has been able personally to observe our complete accord with the United States squadron and the firm friendship which binds their officers and men to your own."

## UNIDENTIFIED ARMED STEAMER REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Presence off Nantucket on the morning of July 21 of a mysterious armed steamer, believed by fishermen to have been either a German raider or the mother ship to the submarine operating off the New England coast, was reported by Capt. Elizabeth King upon her arrival here on Wednesday. A few hours after Captain Price spoke the steamer, a German submarine attacked a tug and three barges 50 miles to the north of Cape Cod. Naval authorities are searching for the mysterious boat today.

Captain Price stated that the steamer ran alongside his vessel, but when he hailed her, an officer replied in what seemed to be a foreign language.

The steamer was about 2500 tons, with unusually tall radio masts, and had been camouflaged, although much of the paint had rusted off, as if she had been a long time at sea. She seemed to have an unusually large crew on board, and carried guns fore and aft.

## NEW PRIME MINISTER NAMED IN AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—(Via Basel)—Baron von Hussarek, former Minister of Education, has been appointed to the Austrian Premiership, in succession to Dr. von Seydel, whose Cabinet resigned recently.

Before he was nominated Prime Minister, von Hussarek explained to the deputies that he intended to form a cabinet of functionaries without political character, introducing parliamentarians into the ministry later.

The Chamber rejected a resolution introduced by the Czech deputies to impeach Dr. von Seydel, the former Premier, and Count von Toggenburg, the former Minister of the Interior. The vote stood 215 to 162.

## IRISH REVOLUTION PAPERS PUBLISHED

Documents Found by Police in Hands of Revolutionaries Are Made Public in Dublin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The Press Bureau last night issued a statement giving extracts from the documents found during the police search of the National Aid offices in Dublin on May 18, 1918, and which contain original detailed reports of various Irish volunteer leaders in Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, explaining to the Irish volunteer executive their action during the Easter revolution, 1916. The reports were dated September, 1917.

These papers, the statement reads, are of great interest as showing the utter futility of the rising and the treachery, and the callousness of the Germans towards their unfortunate dupes. The first report, the author of which is not named, describes the arrival of a messenger from Limerick, with a report of the Dublin message from E. MacNeill, chief-of-staff, canceling all arrangements for the day, and which read: "The Volunteers are completely deceived. All arrangements for the day—Easter Sunday—are canceled."

The writer says he dispatched cy

cles with the canceling order to Castle Island, Castle Gregory, Listowel, and Killarney, who at the latter place

met Pearse and McCann coming direct to Tralee with the same message.

The next extract is a report from Colivet of the Limerick Irish volunteers. Three weeks before Easter, he writes, he got orders to hustle things, and roughed out a battalion and brigade organization. Tuesday

before Easter Jean Fitzgibbon arrived with orders that arms were to be landed in a week or less, and Colivet was to receive them at Abbeyfeale, take what he wanted, and send the rest to Galway, and this, he writes, meant insurrection.

Colivet told Fitzgibbon his previous arrangements, and he advised him to go to headquarters to Commandant Pearse and get clear and definite instructions. Colivet writes that he took instructions to "receive those goods at Abbeyfeale and bring them to Crusheen."

He went to Commandant Pearse on Wednesday, and ordered him to drop all other arrangements and orders, and concentrate on this, and confirmed the orders referred to, adding that Colivet was to start at 7 p. m. on Sunday.

Colivet said, "Of course, this means insurrection when those arms are got." Pearse said, "Yes," the report reads, "and told him to proclaim a republic, and, after securing things in his own district, to move off as soon as possible.

"I inquired," Colivet continues, "if men were coming, and he would not give me a definite reply. I asked, 'Am I to take it that men are coming?' He replied, 'No.' I asked, 'Am I to take it that men are not coming?' He again replied, 'No.' The impression left on my mind was that men were coming, but that he was precluded by some promise or agreement from saying so. I returned and made my plans for carrying out these orders."

"On Saturday morning," the Colivet report continues, "the Cork examiner reported re Casement's boat, and later news came along of the loss of a car at Killorglin, the loss of the Aude, and the capture of Stack Collins and Casement. Fitzgibbon hurried off to Dublin for instructions, and I sent messages to Tralee for information.

"Since my last visit, you have by

ceaseless watch and ward, assisted by the indefatigable fleet of auxiliaries and the dauntless mercantile marine, continued more thoroughly than ever to shield our shores, protect commerce and the transports of the allied nations, and to maintain our supremacy at sea."

Replying to the King's message, Vice-Admiral Beatty said:

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Major Peters announced today that he had held a conference with Chairman James B. Shea of the Park and Recreation Department and State Forester Rane, and that Boston would cut not less than 1000 cords of wood in the parks and public reserves in the city, as well as wood from certain privately owned woodlots which have been offered for that purpose. The Mayor said that he and Chairman Shea were considering purchasing a portable sawmill.

The Mayor said that he believed that the wood could be cut and sold for about \$8 a cord. He declared that the wood would be cut, dried and stored and placed in the municipal fuel yards, which are to be opened by the city

next winter should the City Council decide next Monday. It is not

thought that the Council can take any

other action in view of the fact that

its committee on public necessities of

five members had voted unanimously

to establish the fuel yards, and that

the Mayor purchase not less than

25,000 tons of hard coal.

The wood, as well as the fuel coal

to be bought, is to be sold to those

persons who are not able to buy fuel

in large lots.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—James L. Slayden, for the last 28 years repre-

sentative in Congress for the four-

teenth district and candidate for re-

nomination in the primaries on Sat-

urday next, has withdrawn from the

race following publication yesterday

of a telegram from President

Wilson. The telegram was ad-

dressed to a publisher here, and said:

"Your letter received. The Ad-

ministration as between candidates

equally loyal never takes part, but in

the light of Mr. Slayden's record, no

one can claim he has given support

to the Administration."

GERMAN BANKS IN BRAZIL TO LIQUIDATE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The

Brazilian Government today ordered

the liquidation of three large German

banks which had been the center of

German activities in Brazil. Liquidation

of these banks is believed to be

the immediate forerunner of a general

uprooting of German interests.

DESTROYER BUILT IN 70 DAYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new

world's record in destroyer construction

has been established at the Mare

Island (Cal.) navy yard, in the com-

missioning of the Ward, 70 days after

her keel was laid, the Navy Depart-

ment announced today. Formerly it

required 24 months to construct a de-

stroyer in this country.

RESTRICTIONS ON WALL PAPER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Restrictions

on wall paper production to conserve

paper as agreed to by the War Indus-

tries Board after conferences with the

War Service Committee of Wall

Paper Manufacturers will become ef-

fective Aug. 5.

"O'Rahilly's news rather staggered me and showed me a very serious

cleavage at headquarters, but I was

glad that some modus vivendi had evi-

ently been found. On Sunday morn-

ing also, Lieutenant Gibbons returned

to Dublin with two motor-lorries sent

down by Sean M

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS = GENERAL NEWS

## NO DECISION IN BASEBALL CASE

Secretary of War Baker Fails to Give Out Statement This Morning on Application of Work-or-Fight Rule

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of War Baker did not announce this morning his expected decision as to extending the effective time for the work-or-fight regulations as they apply to professional baseball players, and there were no indications when the announcement would be forthcoming. The general impression at the War Department was that the decision would be favorable to organized baseball, but upon what this was based was not known.

Secretary Baker, late Wednesday, announced that he had postponed until today his decision on extending the effective time of the regulations as they apply to professional baseball players.

Provost Marshal-General Crowder was ready to place his recommendations before the Secretary, after receiving a brief from the National Baseball Commission, but the Secretary was unable, because of the press of more important business, to take up the matter.

The Secretary said he would consider the brief and General Crowder's recommendations Wednesday night, and expected to announce his decision this morning.

National and American League officials and club owners hope that Secretary Baker will extend the time of putting the order into effect until the end of the season.

They base this hope upon the Secretary's previous statement that it was not certain that the baseball industry would be disrupted by operation of the order, and their belief that they had presented facts that will convince him that professional leagues will have to suspend unless the order is modified.

## EASTERN CLUBS TO OPEN IN THE WEST

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	55	34	.618
Cleveland	50	42	.543
New York	45	40	.525
Washington	47	41	.524
St. Louis	46	40	.462
Chicago	39	47	.438
Philadelphia	36	49	.424
Detroit	36	49	.419

**AMES TODAY**  
Boston at Chicago.  
New York at Cleveland.  
Philadelphia at Detroit.  
Washington at St. Louis.

BOSTON, Mass.—The second invasion of the western circuit of the American League championship baseball race of 1918 is scheduled to start this afternoon, and reports from club headquarters in the various cities announce that the games will all be played, weather permitting.

No games were scheduled to be played in this league yesterday, as the teams were traveling westward. With one or two exceptions it is expected that all of the regular players will be on hand to play in today's games.

## CHAJES AND KUPCHIK ARE TIED FOR FIRST

RYE BEACH, N. Y.—At the conclusion of the third round of the masters' chess tournament played Wednesday at the Rye Beach Hotel, Oscar Chajes, state champion and A. Kupchik, both of whom played games in advance of their schedule, were tied for first place in the race for possession of the Rice Silver King, now held by Chajes. Both had scores of 4 to their credit.

All told, eight games were disposed of, one being adjourned. The two most important games were those between Chajes and Black and Kupchik and Jaffe.

Chajes and Kupchik were returned to the winners, Jaffe being relegated to fourth place thereby, and Black to fifth.

## PITCHER MOGRIDGE FOR STANDARD CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George Mogridge, a veteran pitcher of the New York American League baseball team, severed his connection with the club Wednesday and signed with the Standard Shipyard Company club of Staten Island. Mogridge joined the New York team in 1915, coming from the Chicago team.

The Standard, it was stated, has made offers to others of the New York Americans which were under consideration when the club left here Wednesday night for Cleveland, to carry out its regular program while awaiting the final decision of the War Department on the work-or-fight order as it applies to baseball.

## BETHLEHEM ROUND ROBIN GOLF PLAY

BETHLEHEM, N. H.—The first round of match play in the round robin golf tournament at the Country Club Wednesday developed numerous close matches.

In the first division L. B. Folsom of Waban disposed of F. W. Breitinger of Philadelphia, 4 and 3, and S. A. Hennessey of Pinehurst won from R. T. Harry of Newton, 3 and 2.

In the second flight E. F. Batchelder of York, Pa.—Pitcher George, formerly of the Columbus American Association Club, was ordered Wednesday to report at once to the Boston Nationals. He has been at his home since the association ended its season.

## MISS ROSENTHAL AND JONES WIN

Defeat Miss A. W. Stirling and Perry Adair in Best Ball Golf Match on Springfield Links

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Followers of golf witnessed some high-class playing at the subscription golf tournament for the benefit of the Red Cross at the Springfield Country Club Wednesday afternoon.

The players engaged in the match were Miss E. V. Rosenthal of Chicago, R. T. Jones Jr., Perry Adair and Miss A. W. Stirling, the woman's national champion, all of Atlanta.

This was the third of a series of exhibition matches being given by these four players for the Red Cross. The day's receipts were well above \$150.

Miss Rosenthal and Jones won from Adair and Miss Stirling by six points, the best ball and aggregate at each hole counting.

Jones played remarkable golf, going out, making six of the nine holes in 3, and finishing the first half in 33, but he was in trouble on the twelfth, taking 7 there, so that he finished in 73, one stroke over the par of the course.

Adair, after rather irregular play going out, came back in one under par and had a 74 for the round.

Miss Stirling's play was not up to her usual standard, her ball occasionally being hooked. She took 90 for the course, while Miss Rosenthal, who had an 85, was unfortunate with her putts. Miss Rosenthal had a 41 coming in, which was brilliant play.

Miss Rosenthal—

Out ..... 5 5 7 3 5 6 4 5 4—44

In ..... 6 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—44

Jones—

Out ..... 4 3 3 3 3 5 3 6 2—32

In ..... 5 6 7 4 2 5 5 4 3—40

Miss Stirling—

Out ..... 5 4 5 5 7 4 5 5—45

In ..... 5 6 5 4 3 4 5 5—45

Adair—

Out ..... 4 5 4 3 5 4 3 7 3—38

In ..... 4 5 4 3 3 4 5 4—34

Stirling—

Out ..... 5 5 7 3 5 6 4 5 4—44

In ..... 6 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—44

Adair—

Out ..... 4 3 3 3 3 5 3 6 2—32

In ..... 5 6 7 4 2 5 5 4 3—40

Stirling—

Out ..... 5 4 5 5 7 4 5 5—45

In ..... 5 6 5 4 3 4 5 5—45

Adair—

Out ..... 4 5 4 3 5 4 3 7 3—38

In ..... 4 5 4 3 3 4 5 4—34

Stirling—

Out ..... 5 5 7 3 5 6 4 5 4—44

In ..... 6 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—44

Adair—

Out ..... 4 3 3 3 3 5 3 6 2—32

In ..... 5 6 7 4 2 5 5 4 3—40

Stirling—

Out ..... 5 4 5 5 7 4 5 5—45

In ..... 5 6 5 4 3 4 5 5—45

Adair—

Out ..... 4 5 4 3 5 4 3 7 3—38

In ..... 4 5 4 3 3 4 5 4—34

Stirling—

Out ..... 5 5 7 3 5 6 4 5 4—44

In ..... 6 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—44

Adair—

Out ..... 4 3 3 3 3 5 3 6 2—32

In ..... 5 6 7 4 2 5 5 4 3—40

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In ..... 5 6 5 4 3 4 5 5—45

Adair—

Out ..... 4 5 4 3 5 4 3 7 3—38

In ..... 4 5 4 3 3 4 5 4—34

Stirling—

Out ..... 5 5 7 3 5 6 4 5 4—44

In ..... 6 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—44

Adair—

Out ..... 4 3 3 3 3 5 3 6 2—32

In ..... 5 6 7 4 2 5 5 4 3—40

Stirling—

Out ..... 5 4 5 5 7 4 5 5—45

In ..... 5 6 5 4 3 4 5 5—45

Adair—

Out ..... 4 5 4 3 5 4 3 7 3—38

In ..... 4 5 4 3 3 4 5 4—34

Stirling—

Out ..... 5 5 7 3 5 6 4 5 4—44

In ..... 6 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—44

Adair—

Out ..... 4 3 3 3 3 5 3 6 2—32

In ..... 5 6 7 4 2 5 5 4 3—40

Stirling—

Out ..... 5 4 5 5 7 4 5 5—45

In ..... 5 6 5 4 3 4 5 5—45

Adair—

Out ..... 4 5 4 3 5 4 3 7 3—38

In ..... 4 5 4 3 3 4 5 4—34

Stirling—

Out ..... 5 5 7 3 5 6 4 5 4—44

In ..... 6 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—44

Adair—

Out ..... 4 3 3 3 3 5 3 6 2—32

In ..... 5 6 7 4 2 5 5 4 3—40

Stirling—

Out ..... 5 4 5 5 7 4 5 5—45

In ..... 5 6 5 4 3 4 5 5—45

Adair—

Out ..... 4 5 4 3 5 4 3 7 3—38

In ..... 4 5 4 3 3 4 5 4—34

Stirling—

Out ..... 5 5 7 3 5 6 4 5 4—44

In ..... 6 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—44

Adair—

Out ..... 4 3 3 3 3 5 3 6 2—32

In ..... 5 6 7

## OPPONENTS OF DRIES ACTIVE IN ALABAMA

Efforts Made to Put in Field a Full Legislative Ticket—The Strength of Amendment Advocates Is Admitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—It has been decided by the opponents of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States to put into the field in Alabama a full legislative ticket. The Democratic primary will be on Aug. 13, and is equivalent to election in this State. At that time will be chosen the members of the next state legislature whose duty it will be either to ratify or to reject the federal amendment. Leaders of the opposition, it is said, have gotten together, and speeches will be made, and are now being made, at many points throughout the State. They are, however, finding it difficult to get men to make the race. As one correspondent puts it, "not that there is any feeling or alarm at any futility in making the race, but for other reasons." These "other reasons" are not specified.

In Jefferson County, which is the most populous, and which carries the greatest number of representatives in the state legislature, will be witnessed perhaps the strongest fight.

At this time there are 11 men in this county who have qualified before the subcommittee of the Jefferson County Democratic executive committee as candidates for the legislature, and 10 of these are in favor of the ratification of the amendment. In spite of the claim of inharmony within the ranks of the amendmentists, it has been charged by the opposition, it is conceded that the amendmentists could not wish for a better showing than is thus far being made in the race. While there will be a contest in Alabama, it is not thought at all probable that the anti-amendmentists will be able to elect more than a very small minority of legislators.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE DRY LAW ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EXETER, N.H.—Large numbers of arrests are being made daily for violation of New Hampshire and United States liquor laws. In the summer resort section at the beaches and near the Massachusetts boundary there have been so many apprehended for importing liquor that this week United States Commissioner B. P. Hodgen moved from Concord to Exeter to be nearer the scene. Eighteen were arraigned before him the first day, all of whom he held for the federal grand jury. Some will be given a further hearing next Monday. In addition, they were tried before Judge Henry A. Shute of the state courts and given fines and sentences in jail, the latter being suspended in some instances.

## ANTI-LOAFING LAW AND THE GAMBLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Up to the present time none of the 22 draft boards in Rhode Island has taken up a case under the work-or-fight promulgation, formally, but, nevertheless, the order issued from Washington that all men of draft age must either be engaged in useful occupation or fight has driven many young men from their accustomed place at the gambling table for several hours a day.

These young men, who in past months have done no work other than that connected with making money by gambling, are now generally to be found working in some useful position during the day, and following their usual "profession" of gambling by night. The work-or-fight law has had no effect upon gambling here as an institution.

For many months the gambling places have been running wide open. Since the General Assembly adjourned in April the gambling laws have been forgotten in the small towns that surround Providence, and in other parts of the State. Where gambling always has been, it still is. The election of a new sheriff has apparently had no effect upon the gambling fraternity.

Many towns in Rhode Island have always been clean. They still are clean, and the gamblers know better than to invade their dominions. Others have always been open to gamblers, and today there is just as much gambling in Rhode Island as at any other time in 10 years. But the young men do not devote quite as much time to loafing as they did before, because the federal law prevents it.

These gamblers have never feared Rhode Island laws, but they have a wholesome regard for the federal law. There is plenty of evidence before their eyes that men whom Rhode Island laws could never reach, were very quickly reached by the federal authorities. In this, as in many other things, Rhode Island is benefited by the law it did not want, but which it had to take.

The Rhode Island anti-loafing law has been four months on the statute books, but the regular loafers have never been bothered by it. Only those who come also within the federal laws have taken heed and sought positions to escape punishment. The Rhode Island law requires regular employment for at least 36 hours a week for all men between the ages of 18 and 60 who are able to work.

There have been no prosecutions recorded under this law.

## NO CAMERAS ON WATERFRONT

BOSTON, Mass.—Persons who visit the Atlantic Avenue section these days are greeted by signs in conspicuous

places along that thoroughfare and at approaches to the ferries and steamboat lines, cautioning against the carrying or the use of cameras. The signs were posted under direction of United States Marshal Mitchell at the request of Admiral Wood, to warn the public of the new regulations put into effect recently. Persons with cameras will be taken into custody by the armed guards at the waterfront, and ignorance of the regulation will no longer be accepted as a plea from those detected violating the order.

## COAL AND SCHOOLS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The coal shortage, not only in Illinois, but all over the United States, is due to the lack of transportation facilities more than any other cause, according to the statement of a member of the Illinois Fuel Administration, who bases his conclusion upon an official report. If the car situation could have been dealt with and shortage overcome early in the year, he believes it is probable that the coal problem would have been solved all over the country.

At no time has the labor shortage

had as much to do in general with cutting down production as has car shortage, he says, although at the United States Fuel Administration it is stated that at the present time in Illinois the labor problem is causing more trouble than the car supply.

The report upon which his statement was based showed that the car shortage has curtailed production at times from 10 per cent in some fields to as high as 28 per cent in others, the highest percentage being shown in some of the Pennsylvania fields.

At the United States Fuel Adminis-

tration office it is stated that the situation is promising so far as the district supplied by the Illinois mines is concerned, providing people will buy their coal now and use what they can get. One of the problems in Illinois is to get the consumers to use Northern Illinois coal, which is inferior in grade to southern coal, and they are holding back their orders.

## TRANSPORTATION AND COAL SHORTAGE

Member of Fuel Administration in Illinois Says Situation Might Have Been Overcome by Providing Car Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire school authorities have decided to meet the prospective shortage in fuel next winter by an advance rearrangement of the school schedules whereby schools will open several weeks earlier this fall and shut down several weeks during the coldest part of winter. The plan is to open in August instead of September, and close through all of January and possibly half of February.

Ernest W. Butterfield, state superintendent of public instruction has prepared, and will shortly communicate to every school authority in the State a letter of information and advice about the fuel shortage as affecting the educational system. In this letter he strongly urges the adoption of the new schedule which calls for a suspension of school operations in coldest weather.

The superintendent takes it for granted, upon such information as has come to him from the Fuel Administration, that there will not be enough coal to run the schools as they have been run for winters past. There is also a shortage of teachers, thousands of the members of this profession having gone into war work of various kinds during the past summer.

Local school boards are today offering wages for teachers in common schools that in ordinary times would have secured high school teachers of the highest caliber. It is said that one-fourth of all the schools in the State have as yet failed to secure teachers for the coming term.

Superintendent Butterfield has informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the patriotic as well as the financial appeal must be made to school teachers, especially the women teachers, if the public schools are not to suffer in the rural sections of New England. Most any teacher can earn more money working in a government department at Washington than she can in a country school.

## BANK IS OPENED TO CIRCUMVENT SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—A way of at least partially circumventing the saloon practice of cashing industrial pay checks and exacting from each "exchange" in the form of pay for a certain amount of drinks has been developed by the American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, O., through having started near its plant main gate a branch of one of the town banks.

Operation of the branch bank has resulted in many pay checks being cashed by it which formerly went to nearby saloons. Many of the former saloon patrons now using the branch bank are also said to be starting savings accounts. A move that has not yet taken form has been urged here to the effect that financial institutions join in starting several branch banks in the industrial districts for the purpose of cashing pay checks and both combating the saloon activity in this respect and boosting community savings.

ITALIANS TELL OF THEIR EXPERIENCES

DENNISON, O.—After escaping from the Austrians and making their way through Siberia to Japan, 500 Italian soldiers passed through here last night. They will go later to Italy. These men were captured by the Austrians while fighting on the Plain, and were impressed into service in the Austrian army operating in Russia. Several months ago they rebelled and marched afoot to Siberia, and thence to Japan, where they were put upon a ship and transported to an American Pacific port.

The Italians told of their experiences when their train stopped here last night. They said altogether 1000 Italians escaped from the Austrians, but that many had perished from exposure while traveling through Siberia.

## INCREASED TAX ON ESTATES PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A 50 per cent increase in the present graduated tax on estates up to and including \$8,000,000 estates, with greater increases from larger estates, was tentatively agreed upon on Wednesday by the House Ways and Means Committee. It is expected that the new system will yield a revenue of \$100,000,000 against the present \$70,000,000.

## SUNDAY CLOSING LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire is somewhat stirred up in spots over the enforcement and lack of enforcement of the Sunday laws. For more than a year this has been a subject of controversy in Hillsborough, the largest county and particularly in Nashua, the second largest city of the State. Small storekeepers in Nashua, who have been closed up on Sundays, propose to close up, if possible, the large drug stores. They have secured a test case for the courts.

they see fit. That's why it was so hard to get the municipal coal depot idea started here."

## NEW YORK COAL PROBLEM STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fuel Administrator Garfield came to this city recently and made an inspection of the harbor and its coal handling facilities. The party was in charge of Alfred H. Smith, Eastern Director of Railroads, and it was said that the whole trip

was carried out to assist the Fuel Administrator in making plans for such handling of coal as will make repetition of last winter's coal shortage here unlikely. Dr. Garfield was accompanied by leading officials of both the fuel and railroad administrations, and during the trip around the harbor the coal situation was discussed from various angles. Mr. Smith explained the details of the handling of coal in this port, and the many difficulties encountered last winter.

## BOSTON GAS LAMPS BURN IN DAYTIME

### MUNICIPAL STREET LIGHTS ON LONG AFTER DAWN—WASTEFULNESS ON "LIGHTLESS" NIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston's first "lightless" night since those of last winter was not observed Wednesday night to the greatest possible extent.

In Tremont Street, opposite the Common, many store lights were kept blazing away until 9:30, when the police requested the janitors in these places to turn off the electric currents. The police believe that most of the illuminations here and there all over the city in stores were due to forgetfulness on the part of business men or the janitors and watchmen in the buildings.

But while many of the electric light displays were largely curtailed that coal might be saved for next winter, many of the street gas lamps which supply light for the city under the contract it has with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, were burning away this morning as late as 7 o'clock and later in many sections of the city.

The city's system of gas light inspection has not got fully under way and the inspectors are not making their rounds as yet, as they will be doing when they are supplied with small automobiles and the force has been increased, as Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, commissioner of public works, has asked the City Council to provide by special appropriations.

The daylight saving plan made the extinguishing of so many street illuminations less distinguishable than the same system last winter.

The Common and Public Garden were darkened by the edict of the Fuel Administration last winter, but this summer's regulation does not affect these public grounds.

The police believe that the business men and the janitors and custodians of buildings generally will rigidly observe Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays as lightless nights until the prohibitory order is rescinded.

With the exception of the theaters the buildings in Washington Street Wednesday night were but dimly lighted and the street had a deserted appearance.

## ONTARIO'S PROBLEM IN A WET NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—Owing to the fact that the Province of Ontario is dry and that there are still bars and liquor shops in New York State, a good deal of trouble has been experienced in Canadian border towns. Civilians and sometimes soldiers will cross the St. Lawrence by ferry at various points and often return intoxicated. The authorities have become tired of making arrests of men landing from steamers, and hereafter the masters of ferry boats are to allow no intoxicated man aboard.

An order has also gone forth from Canadian military headquarters that no Canadian soldier is to enter the United States in uniform unless on official business. If he crosses the border he must be in uniform and to change his garb he must secure permission.

It is stated that this order was made in order to put a stop to Canadian soldiers making brief trips across the border for liquor.

## POLICE FIND "STILL"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The first liquor distillery or secret "still" discovered in New Hampshire since the prohibitory law went into effect, May 1, has been found by the police of Concord within a short distance of the State House. William H. Ford was arrested and brought before the Municipal Court Wednesday, charged with maintaining this distillery. Ford is a molder, and was formerly employed in the Ford Foundry Company plant.

In a search of his place on suspicion, the authorities found a worm and other apparatus for distilling liquor and a two-gallon jug. They also found Ford himself and allege that he was intoxicated.

## NAVAL HANGAR BURNED

NORFOLK, Va.—The main hangar and a dirigible balloon were destroyed and more than a dozen airplanes and several buildings were damaged by fire on Wednesday at the naval air station here.

Buckling of one of the main braces on the gas bag of the dirigible as it was attempting a landing caused the balloon to become unmanageable and settle on the roof of the main hangar. While attendants were preparing to remove the balloon the gas bag exploded, setting fire to the hangar. The damage is estimated at less than \$50,000.

## CAMPAIGN UPON COURT RUNNERS

District Attorney Pelletier's Office to Maintain Vigorous Prosecutions All Summer of Solicitors of Law Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—District Attorney

Joseph C. Pelletier has given orders to this office to try cases all summer and has asked that the superior criminal court hold an extra session right in vacation time, something quite out of the ordinary," declared Abraham C. Webber, assistant district attorney, Tuesday afternoon.

"And the whole purpose is that not only loafers and other war-time cases, but also that the court runner cases which have been entered by the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration may be given trial, so that the immigrant and the poor man may have justice and so that the claim of those runners that they have influence with the court and with the district attorney's office may be proven false," Mr. Webber prosecuted the case of John M. Killeen, the runner who was given the maximum penalty of six months Tuesday morning by Judge Joseph F. Quinn.

"Mr. Pelletier has asked the Chief Justice to detail a judge to sit for these cases," continued Mr. Webber. "As Judge Quinn said this morning in meting out all the penalty the law allowed, 'This criminal practice which has become so large and so common in the corridors of the courts must be stopped.' The district attorney is determined that it shall be rooted out, and we will have the cooperation of the lower courts."

Bernard J. Rothwell, chairman, and Samuel M. Auerbach, special agent of the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, which instituted the investigations, that led to the arrests of the runners, are determined to break up the system of attorneys' solicitation in Boston. Their feeling is that the lawyers who employ solicitors are largely to blame for the wrong. Judge Quinn, before pronouncing the sentence Tuesday, told Killeen that he was most evident to the court that he was the tool of others higher up. And during the trial testimony had been given that he was regularly employed in the offices of two lawyers, had his name on their door and printed cards with all three names together. And in charging the jury, Judge Quinn had made clear that, "If by act or word it has been definitely shown that this man has tried to pass as a lawyer, he is guilty under the law."

Then the judge, after hearing the verdict of the jury, declared that the court had found not one straw of evidence in the defense. Further, when stating that no evidence was presented to show that Mr. Auerbach had concocted the cases, the judge asserted that it was the duty of every loyal citizen to bring crime to the attention of the courts.

Judge Quinn put rather pointed

questions to court officials and to the district attorney's office itself as to how long lawyers' solicitors had been permitted to enter the tombs and the house of correction to get business, to take away a person's entire cash belongings under pretense of legal aid and to divide the spoils with any lawyers the runners saw fit to give the case to, and the defendant not having a word to say in the matter. Also, what had been the method in the district attorney's office of handling bail cases?

In answer it was brought out that runners had had their way in no small degree, and that bailmen had not always been required to forfeit more than a small fraction of the bail when the party bailed disappeared. On different occasions Tuesday the court, the district attorney's office and the Bureau of Immigration all emphasized that professional bail commissioners who abused their office are as much an evil as the runners and the lawyers who employ them.

It is impossible to meet the emergency of suddenly equipping the army without a few sporadic instances of dishonesty coming to the surface, but it is an outrage to have such instances magnified into an unjust accusation of army officers; but fortunately the integrity of army officers is so well understood by the general public that very few people give any credence to these unfounded accusations."

## RAILROAD SHOPMEN'S WAGES INCREASED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wages of railroad shopmen were increased to 68 cents an hour on Wednesday by Director-General McAdoo, with proportional advances for assistants and miscellaneous classes in mechanical departments. The new rates, which are retroactive to last Jan. 1, are from

5 to 13 cents an hour higher than wages paid these men in most shops under the general wage advance allowed two months ago by the Director-General, but are somewhat less than the labor organizations sought. Beginning Aug. 1 eight hours will be recognized as a standard working day, and overtime, Sunday and holiday work will be paid for at the rate of one and one-half times the usual rate. The advances apply to about 500,000 men and to all sections of the country.

## COMMENTS ON TURATI SPEECH

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## How the Monkeys Punished the Tiger

Now, of course, you know that the tiger was not always striped. There was a time, long ago, when his coat was as monotonous in tone as the hillsides, whose grasses have been burned by the sun during the dry season. As he traveled north and lived in the colder climates, his fur became longer and somewhat paler in color, and when he chose to live in the more tropical regions, which he generally did, he seemed to borrow from the sun some of its golden warmth. His fur was then tinged quite a deep yellow, but stripes he had none; and this is how the jungle people say he came by them.

Once upon a time, in India, there was a tiger that lived in the jungle, just on the outskirts of a little village. There were many such places. Once it was all jungle, then a plot was cleared off, fenced about, tiny squat huts were built, leaving a little circle where the men congregated at night to talk, the gardens were started, and the village life commenced. But all around it was the jungle and at night, when the village went to sleep, the jungle woke up, all except the monkeys, who never seemed to rest. At any time of the day or night, one could hear them chattering in the tree tops. Now, a favorite pastime of the tiger was to lie curled up in some nice, shady place and watch them, as they swung from branch to branch, and call names to them which, I am afraid, were not exactly complimentary, for he thought them silly, idle chatters. He would watch them for hours, vastly amused by their antics, and his lips would retract in an unmistakable smile, which drove them to fury. To make matters worse, he loved to frighten them; he would wait until a bunch of them had gathered in some particular tree top, when he would suddenly spring at the trunk, his great weight making it almost snap in two and sending the monkeys scattering this way and that, with frightened cries of protest. Then he would sit back and show his teeth and growl, and, while they knew this was the worst thing he would do to them, he always succeeded in taking them by surprise and frightening them half to pieces, after which he would take himself off to the depths of the jungle to chuckle to himself at the memory of it for hours to come.

Now this had been going on for a long time and the monkeys were very tired of it; but what to do they did not know, for the tiger was the ruler of the jungle and, while they were very numerous, they were also very small. But it was the fact of their great numbers that gave them their idea; at least, the idea came to an old gray ape, to whom they always paid attention when they could be persuaded to keep still long enough. This night, because they were so vexed at the tiger, they kept very quiet. Indeed, until they had heard all the gray ape wished to say to them. Then what a chattering there was, as they discussed the plan and fell to arguing how it should be carried out! I am sure they chattered so loudly that the tiger would have found out all about it, if it had not been that he took that evening to cross the river and pay a visit to some friends.

The next morning, when the village awoke, they found that, during the night, one of the earthen pots, used for storing the grain which the women ground on the flat stones, was gone. How it had ever been lifted over the tall bamboo fence on what had become of it they never knew, but the monkeys could have told them that it was carefully hidden in a deep thicket of bamboo, safe from all prying eyes, even those of the tiger. That same day, when all the monkeys were supposed to be busy in the tree tops, a small band of them were picking tiny berries from the swamp bushes and pounding them in the earthen pot, just as they had watched the women of the village do in making the dye for their garments. Not a detail of the work, from the gathering of the leaves and berries to the pouring on of the finished liquid, missed their sharp little eyes. They had seen it done so many times that they knew all about it, and they had learned, too, that, when once this strange black-looking mixture was applied, it never came off, for they had noticed the clothes that had been soaked in it washed in the river and even pounded on the stones, and yet they came out as black as ever.

While some were busy with this, others were stripping down the fine inner bark of the bamboo and twisting it into thick, flexible ropes, longer and stronger than any ropes they had seen made in the village. Then they quietly waited until the tiger returned to the jungle and slept, and the twilight gave place to the wonderful moonlight of an eastern night. With much rustling of feathers and gentle chirpings, the birds had settled down in their roosting places; the talk of the men was over, the village retired for the night, and at last the jungle was left for the monkey folk. Then they stealthily crept along, taking care that not the crackling of a leaf or the snapping of a twig should betray them, until they reached their sleeping annoyer. A few quick springs with the ropes, a few more sudden dashes, when the coils were slipped under the massive paws, and they had him; had him as securely as ever a cowherd caught a buffalo.

Then they brought the pot and, with the bushy ends of papyrus stalks for brushes, some painted thick black stripes across his huge back, while others put little rings around his paws and still others decorated his face with fantastic lines. Only the son white underpart, which they could not reach, escaped; and, all the while, the great beast, enraged and humiliated, sought to break his bonds, straining and bending and joggling the

painters so that their lines were all uneven; but the bamboo ropes held, as the monkeys knew they would.

At last, it was finished and the monkeys scampered away, laughing and chattering in their glee, congratulating themselves on being so wise, and chuckling to think of all the things the tiger would try to do to get rid of the stripes and how provoked he would be when he found he couldn't. Then they went off to tell the gray ape how it had all come out just as he said.

The tiger was a long time working himself free and, by this time, the dye was thoroughly dry; then he went down to the river to drink and to see if the water would not take the hateful stain off. But, as he poised above the water and caught sight of his reflection, he was surprised to find how handsome he was. Instead of the stripes marring his beauty, they greatly added to it and the orange and white of his coat showed more brilliantly than before. Truly, now there was no other beast in the forest as gorgeous as he, so he went back to the jungle without so much as trying to see if he could take the stain off, and the monkeys spent the rest of the time wondering how it came about.

But, at any rate, he stopped teasing them, for he had found out that, though they were very small and he was many, many times larger than they, he was no match for their cunning. So he resolved to let them severely alone, and, as this was all they wanted, they were very happy over the result.

## Boston's Pets

Such little boys and girls as are fond of elephants should come to Boston some time and go out to Franklin Park, to see Molly, Tony and Waddy, the elephants. Tony, the baby, has a peculiar liking for sugar, so, when you visit the elephants, don't forget to bring some sugar for the big fellows. These elephants were bought by nearly 50,000 children of greater Boston, and belong to them all the time. You, too, can do your share of owning them by feeding them when you pay your visit to Boston.

## The Two Hands

Why does one clock-hand work so hard  
And travel quickly a full round?  
While one goes such a little ways  
And never makes up with a bound?

The long hand never waits at all;  
But leaves the shorter hand a-com-

ing.  
That just between two figures goes,  
While 'round the twelve his brother's

running.

The long hand is a racer bold  
Who trots 'round sixty minute  
spaces;  
The short hand is so calm and cold;  
He walks and never trots or races.

But one must number off the minutes,  
The other wait to tell the hour.  
So each must work in just his place,  
At just his task, with just his power.

## Getting to Camp

One morning, early in July, four boys met at the Yarmouth railroad station. There are so many Yarmouths, one in England, one in Massachusetts, and probably others in the United States; but this was Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, the sea coast city where tourists to the Evangeline Country come to enter it from the south, and it is one of the most important cities in Nova Scotia.

Three of the boys were just in their teens, George Davis, Henry Newcomb, and Bill Garver, but the fourth, Tom Davis, the older brother of George, was 17. The Davis boys had been camping for several years, and Bill Garver had gone once the previous year, but Henry Newcomb had never shared such an experience. The first three boys were natives of Yarmouth, while Henry had met the brothers in New York, his home, and had become such fast friends with them that they had urged him to spend his summer vacation in Nova Scotia.

It was not the most ideal morning to start out on a real camping expedition, where you take your own canoe and tent and go out into comparative wilderness, for the sky was clouded and it looked much like rain. But the boys could not think of waiting in Yarmouth another day when everything which they were to take was at the station, and they said that they would manage somehow, even if it did rain on the way.

The first train took them about 12 miles to Lake Annis, where they had to change cars. Lake Annis is largely a summer resort, and the boys had relatives at whose house they stopped for luncheon, as the train with which they planned to make connections did not ordinarily leave till 2:30 in the afternoon.

By 2:15, the boys were at the station, for they needed to have their canoe, tent, boxes, and suit cases in readiness to put on the train in prompt order. But that did not make the train arrive on schedule time. Even at 3 o'clock, there was no train, and it started to rain a little.

Two hours passed and the rain began to be a more serious consideration. "Hadn't we better stay here at Lake Annis tonight and go on to Maxwelton tomorrow, on the early train?" Tom Davis suggested. "I guess it's going to rain hard."

"We want to get there tonight," said George; "after all this wait, I guess we're going to get to camp. We can stay in the old mill, after we get up to my house. Mrs. Lowell told me to insist; she expects you."

"Well, if the rest of the fellows don't mind," said George, and he and the other three were already following Mr. Lowell over the railroad track.

A few minutes' walk brought them to a blazing log fire, a few rods away from a cottage. "Are the boys with



## Anna Cresacre

(By Hans Holbein, the Younger: 1497-1543)

(This is the third of a series of pictures by great masters, with notes by one of the leading art critics of the day. Other articles have appeared on June 13 and July 8.)

Before the Nineteenth Century, most artists, both great and small, rather despised landscape painting. Usually they employed nature only as a back-

ground. Hans Holbein, born at Augsburg, in Germany, one of the great portrait painters of the world, was not interested in nature at all. His passion was for men and women, and he devoted all his efforts to make their likenesses faithful and beautiful. Through the beauty of his art, even homely people became attractive. He

was a man of great insight; he strove to represent the character of his sitters, and his skill with pencil and brush was so great that his works are among the finest examples of portraiture in existence.

Many of his larger pictures have been lost or destroyed, but, happily, it was his custom to make studies for his portraits. Over 80 of these drawings are now in the library of King George, in Windsor Castle, England. Among them is this nice and neat likeness of Anna Cresacre, daughter-in-law of Sir Thomas More.

How you may ask, did Holbein, a German, happen to make a drawing of the daughter-in-law of Sir Thomas More, an Englishman? The answer is quite simple. England, in those days, had no native art; but, because she loved pictures, she welcomed foreigners to her shores. Holbein came to England with a letter from Erasmus, whom he had painted a wonderful portrait, to Sir Thomas More, who lived in Chelsea. There he made pictures of Sir Thomas and his family, which are very pretty. Anna Cresacre, who looks at us sedately, and perhaps a little slyly, from this page.—Q. R.

They gathered eagerly about him, and talked and laughed and chattered; and then Little Boy Blue blew his horn and called out: "Don't all talk at once! Let's show Timmie round!" So, laughing and merrily pushing each other, they took Timothy over the castle; they showed him a darling little room, painted white, with wonderful stories pictured on the walls, and a cupboard full of toys and a

## Timothy Blink and the Winged Pony

A bird as white as newly fallen snow flashed through the cool greenness of the wood and lighted on a branch near Timothy. As he did not at first notice it, the bird raised its pretty head and broke into a silvery song; then the flowers stirred, the green leaves quivered and the little boy woke from his daydreams and, lifting his head, saw the singer.

The music ceased and the bird flew to the ground, twittered and looked at Timothy with eyes as bright as diamonds; it flew to the lad's outstretched hand, sang "Follow, follow," in its sweet, clear voice, and the white wings flashed as before. Now the bird would rest on a brier-rose bush, fragrant with pinky blooms; now on a tall young tree, and again on the mossy ground. The wood opened out to a grassy field and, standing there, with big, soft eyes watching for them, stood a pony—a pony with a coat as smooth and silky and white as the petals of a snowdrop, and with two graceful, wavy wings, covered with silvery feathers.

Timothy's brown eyes opened wide and shone with excitement. He ran to the lovely little pony and stroked the satiny coat. The pony neighed gently and rubbed against him, and the swift white bird caroled, "Away, away!" So Timothy, without asking any questions, jumped on the pony's back and suddenly, very quietly, with no noise, the silver wings opened wide and into the air they soared, into the wide blue sky, and the earth ran back from them and was blurred, when Timothy looked again.

Over many a mountain and meadow and stream flew the winged pony and Timothy sat with laughter in his eyes, his little back as erect as a lily stem. The white bird flew ever a little ahead and sang as it flew. At last the pony started to descend and at length lighted gently in a pleasant garden, with velvety green lawns on which were beds of wonderful flowers—panpies as big as sunflowers and roses colored like pansies. Birds of orange and blue and gold flashed here and there, like living flame, or sang on the leafy branches of the trees. A beautiful castle, bright with precious stones, diamonds, rosies rubies, emeralds, sapphires, shone through the trees with a shimmering light, and from the terrace about the castle and the wide windows smiled young faces and sunny eyes, while little hands beckoned and waved.

Timothy and his bird raced each other over to the great open doors, and the pony, with folded wings, rested under the trees. A darling little girl, with rosy cheeks, bobbing curly and dimples, met them as they came into the airy hall, crying out: "Hello, Timothy! Hello, White Bird! We've been looking for you all day! I'm Mary, you know."

Then Timothy noticed her at her side, rubbing its curly head against her frock, a wee lamb. It was, of course, Mary and her Little Lamb! The white bird and the wee lamb went off together and Mary took Timothy by the hand and led him into a great, sunny room where there were lots of other boys and girls, all with merry faces and laughing eyes. Some were story-book children and some weren't; but they all wanted one thing very much, and for that reason they had sent the winged pony and the white bird to fetch Timothy. I know you can guess it, too. They wanted Timothy to come and live with them in the castle.

They gathered eagerly about him, and talked and laughed and chattered; and then Little Boy Blue blew his horn and called out: "Don't all talk at once! Let's show Timmie round!" So, laughing and merrily pushing each other, they took Timothy over the castle; they showed him a darling little room, painted white, with wonderful stories pictured on the walls, and a cupboard full of toys and a

little white bed and in it a Teddy bear, just waiting. And a child with soft gray eyes murmured shyly: "It's your room, Timothy; we did it specially for you." Timothy saw that there were little lattice windows, through which nice roses were climbing, and he could look over the lawn, where the birds were flying above the gay, green earth. His room! Timothy blinked. The children showed him other rooms—playrooms and workrooms; showed him their puppies and their fluffy gray kittens, their golden baby ducks and pale yellow chickens. They showed him all their pets, and then Mary said, "The pony and the little white bird will be yours for keeps, Timothy, dear."

Little Timothy looked around at last at the flushed, eager faces of the children and thought and thought. Then, suddenly, he seemed to be far away from them, back in a cool, friendly little wood, where trees told him tales and birds sang for him and a little brook hailed him on its babbling way to the sea—the sea—and the singing boat. He stood among the children and his eyes were full of dreams, but he did not see them or hear them.

All at once he looked round and smiled his own particular smile and said: "I tell you what—I'll come in the winter, if you like!" There was a shout of delight from the children, and the softly spoken child with the gray eyes said: "And will you tell us all your adventures?"

So Timothy promised he would, and they all ran out with him to the lawn, where, under the whispering trees, he again mounted the little pony. "Send us a messenger when you can come," cried Little Bo-Peep, "and we'll start off pony and little white bird for you at once." Then the silvery wings opened, and they slowly rose from the ground to the dear young voices that called, "Good-by, good-by, Timothy Blink, till your winter!"

When he got home it was night, and Knowly, the owl, brushing by him, murmured, "Pleasant dreams, dear child." In his cave, on his dried leaf bed, he found Wuzzie, the rabbit, fast asleep. Timothy smiled and stroked the soft coat, and sat a little while, watching a dancing moonbeam. Presently he said, "Darlings!" and slipped down and closed his eyes and slept. Perhaps he meant the folk of the woods or fields, or perhaps he meant the friendly children; but I think it was all of them!

## Red Gasoline

According to Popular Mechanics, all gasoline intended for use by the French Army is being tinted red, in accord with an order designed to prevent the fuel getting into civilian hands by illegal means.

## A Modern Sampler

My Great-great-great Aunt Betsy  
A solemn sampler worked;  
Sometimes the worsted knotted,  
Sometimes the needle jerked;

But plainly in the pattern,  
Among the scattered beads,  
"Work willingly, give lovingly—  
The crooked message reads.

I cannot make a sampler,  
But earnestly I knit  
A yarn sock for a soldier  
And labor over it.

I drop a stitch and catch it;  
I turn the heel and toe;  
I laugh to see my needles  
Go flashing to and fro.

O Great-great-great Aunt Betsy,  
So far away from you  
I'm loving and I'm giving—  
I have a sampler, too!

—Nancy Byrd Turner, in *Youths Companion*.

## The Proper Care of Marine Motors

and

is this usually due to the operators themselves. One often sees a person, running a motor which is working smoothly, continually tinkering with screws, nuts and adjustments in an endeavor to get more speed or power from the engine. Pretty soon the motor skips and stops, and the operator, being perfectly ignorant of the cause and forgetting the original adjustments of the parts, tries one thing after another, and usually makes the matter worse and worse. When he finally gives it up as a bad job, he blames the motor and calls it obstinate and balky. In the automobile the operator cannot fool with his motor as long as he is driving the car, and as a result the motor gives but little trouble, aside from ordinary wear and tear.

Every piece of machinery wears out in time and the more it is neglected and abused the sooner it will give out.

If you wish long life and continued service from your motor, give it pains-taking care and attention and do not fool with it, unless you are a complete master of its . . . construction and repair.

First, keep your motor clean. If you allow grease, oil, rust and dirt to accumulate, the motor will soon be troublesome and, moreover, it is harder to clean up a dirty motor than to keep it wiped off and free from dirt each day.

Whenever the paint or enamel gets chipped or worn off and rust shows, clean the parts with gasoline and give it a coat of engine enamel. Keep the brass or nickel parts clean and bright; if you do not have time to keep them polished, wipe them frequently with an oily rag or waste and prevent verdigris from forming.

Whenever you see a loose nut, or bolt, tighten it up, and if badly worn or rusty, replace it with a new one.

See that wires are dry and are not

loose, broken, or rubbed, and clean the connections to engine, plugs, switch, and batteries if they show any signs of corrosion. Provide good tools, and keep them clean and handy. Do not try to force your engine; a motor can only deliver a certain amount of power, and if you want more speed than your motor can produce, you must get another motor.

Clean your spark plugs frequently; if your cylinders become foul with carbon, have them scraped or cleaned out; and if you hear any unusual sound, such as a rattle, knock, or pound, stop the motor at once and do not operate it until you have located and remedied the trouble, unless you are in dangerous waters where a stop may imperil your safety or that of your craft. Do not touch the carburetor, valves, or ignition apparatus until they give trouble, and don't touch them even then unless you are positive that you understand how to remedy the trouble . . .

If you attend to these various matters, use common sense at all times, and study the requirements and operation of your engine, you will seldom have trouble. If any difficulty arises which you cannot master, call in a competent engineer or mechanic

## KULTUR'S MISSION IN UNITED STATES

German-American Propaganda, Aided by Brewers, Aimed to Unite All the Elements Not Unfriendly to Germany

A previous series of articles discussed the activities of the German-American Alliance previous to the war. The present series deals with what the Alliance has done since the war started.

II  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—In the official Bulletin of the National German-American Alliance for October, 1914, there was a letter from Prof. Julius Goebel, urging German-American unity with Germany in the war, which began in August. Mr. Goebel said:

"We are convinced that the defeat of Germany would be an irreparable injury to American culture, which is more intimately bound up with that of Germany than with that of other European nations. . . . It is a crime against life itself, either through power or through the coercion of a court of arbitration, to prevent the development of a people like the German. . . . May the howl of anger against Germany which went through this land during the last few weeks serve as a call to unity for every German-American and every Anglo-American with German sympathies. While there is involved the existence or the annihilation of a noble people and of a Kultur to which America owes the best she has, there can be no carrying of water on both shoulders, and no indifferent standing by."

Of the presidential election in 1916, the Bulletin for November said:

"For the German-American in this election his national existence or non-existence is just as much at stake as for the Germans and Austro-Hungarians upon the battlefields of Belgium, France and Russia."

The foregoing quotation is considered to be expressive of the German-American hostility toward President Wilson.

The next number of the Bulletin contained an interesting account of the work of the German-American Literary Defense Committee. This shows how German propaganda was carried on in the United States. And it is pointed out that the items included in the account are from the record of 1914, a year in which a subsidiary organization of the United States Brewers Association was, with the cognizance of that association, furnishing money to the German-American Alliance. It is also said that copies of the Bulletin containing the account of German propaganda were received by the representative of the brewers through whom the money was paid to the alliance.

The work of the German-American Literary Defense Committee, says the issue of the Bulletin for December, 1914, "has in the last few weeks taken on unexpected dimensions. Since the committee has resorted to the distribution of pamphlets, people's attention has been drawn by the committee not only from all parts of the United States, but also from Canada, Cuba and South America. Up to the middle of November, 57,000 pamphlets have been distributed free of charge. They are as follows:

"Twenty thousand copies of the article by Professor Burgess, 'The Present Crisis in Europe'; 10,000 copies of the book 'The Truth About Germany'; 5,000 copies of the article from Professor Sloane, 'Fair Play and Neutrality'; 10,000 copies of the appeal of Mrs. Niessen-Deters to the Americans; 5,000 copies of the article by Judge Grosscup concerning Belgium's neutrality; 2,000 copies of the communication from Professor Schevill, 'Germany and the Peace of Europe'; 2,000 copies of the letter from Gerhard Hauptmann, and 2,000 copies of the proclamation to the Evangelical Christians in America."

Such activity, however, did not stop with 1914. Pages 678-680 of the printed evidence presented before the subcommittee of the United States Senate, which conducted the hearings on the proposed annulment of the National German-American Alliance charter, show several quotations from the Bulletin, filled with bitter attacks upon the American Government, and running through January, February and March, 1915. The President was charged with being "in heart, deeds and actions" a British citizen, and with "misgoverning" the United States.

In the January number it is reported that upon the request of the president of the National German-American Alliance, Henry Weismann, president of the Brooklyn branch, spoke before the national executive council of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the United States, appealing to the members of the council to endorse resolutions demanding Congress to pass a bill empowering the President of the United States to prevent the export of any war material to the belligerents in Europe.

The February number announcement was made of the distribution of 5000 form letters and envelopes by the local German-American Alliance in Spokane, Wash., for the purpose of putting pressure upon Congress in the interests of Germany.

The same number announced the organization of the American Neutrality League, by the national alliance, and orders issued to local alliances to create themselves also into branches of the league.

It was the same number which contained the following report of a speech by Mr. Weismann:

English influence? This becomes our great historical kultur mission. . . .

"This great epoch must not pass without seeing all of you in our midst, that is the heart's desire of one who greets the sun of the Teutonic party as an enthusiastic American, penetrated by the consciousness that the American democracy, the true liberty of our new country, is about to achieve the reception of German customs, German ideas of duty and right, the strengthening and deepening which are the conditions of true national advancement."

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William Henry Chandler of Brookline, Mass., whose appointment as the representative of the shippers on the New England Freight Traffic Board has been confirmed, has assisted in a number of important commissions for revision of express rates and regulations. He was born in Greenville, Ala., and received most of his education in private schools. Since 1889 he has been connected with the traffic department of various transportation and industrial establishments. He was assistant to the manager of the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce from 1909 until 1912. For the next two years he was assistant manager of the traffic bureau of the Merchants Association of New York, then manager of the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which position he has held since Oct. 1, 1914.

Lord Lamourne, who has been appointed by the British Home Secretary a member of the Committee for the Review of Internment. Exemptions had, until his elevation to the peerage last year, retained the Epping Division of Essex as a Conservative stronghold for 25 years. Sir Mark Lockwood, as he was formerly known, typified the English squire who has become a less conspicuous figure of the countryside in the changing rural conditions of recent years. As chairman of the Dining-Room Committee of the House of Commons he was the center of much humorous comment in the House, while his skill in debate made him a valuable support to the old Conservative Party, both in power and in opposition. Owing to existence of a large munitions factory in his constituency, he became recognized as an authority on the special conditions of workers in that industry. Lord Lamourne, after leaving Eton College, joined the Coldstream Guards in 1866. He is a Privy Councillor, and holds the rank of Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. He was Provincial Grand Master of the Essex Freemasons in 1892.

Dr. William Henry Maxwell, who, in retiring from the emeritus superintendency of schools in New York City, has issued a message of advice to the district superintendents, principals and teachers of the city, has held the position he is leaving since 1898. He was born in Stewkettown, County Tyrone, Ireland, and took his Bachelor and Master of Arts degrees at Queen's University, Ireland. It was in the year 1872 that he came to the United States. Dr. Maxwell was awarded an honorary Ph.D. by St. Lawrence University in 1890 and the degree of LL.D. by Columbia in 1901. In 1905, Dr. Maxwell was president of the National Education Association, having previously served on the State Council of Superintendents, in 1893, and the National Department of Superintendents in 1895. He is a member of the advisory council of the simplified spelling board, and as an author, along with other educational works, has compiled an elementary English grammar and a school grammar.

Congressman Samuel E. Winslow of Massachusetts, who has been selected chairman of the committee which is to conduct Senator John W. Weeks' campaign for renomination to the United States Senate from Massachusetts on the Republican ticket, is a manufacturer, whose home is in Worcester, Mass. He has taken an active part in Massachusetts politics, and is a member of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Winslow has served in the Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, and Sixty-fifth congresses. In 1890 he was aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Brackett. He graduated from Harvard University, in 1885, receiving his early education in the Worcester public schools and at Williston Seminary, Northampton, Mass.

**COST OF LIVING DISCUSSED**  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENOA, Italy—The General Council of the Federal Chamber of Employees met recently to discuss the increasingly serious problem of the cost of living. After a long deliberation it was agreed that owing to the great and oppressive economic hardships for the working classes, resulting from the almost daily increase in the cost of necessities, the General Council of the Ligurian Federal Chamber of Employees should petition the government to allow food supplies for state employees and their families to be administered directly by military commissions wherever it was impossible for the Food Controller to do so. It was also resolved to call upon all organizations of workmen and employees for an energetic and united effort to obtain from the responsible authorities adequate protection against the shameful speculation in food products by wholesale dealers and profiteers.

The president of the council, Avv. Nordi, personally took up the matter the next morning with the Perfect of the Province, who showed a sympathetic interest in the question and promised to assist in its solution.

**Quota Demands Heavy**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Adjt.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens believes that Massachusetts will be unable to provide its apportionment of 9300 white men which it is expected to furnish in August, and has sent a telegram to that effect to Provost Marshal-General Crowder. He states that most boards are drawing on class 1 of 1918 to fill deficiencies and it is going to be hard to fill even the small August calls already announced. Every effort is being made to speed up registration, he states, and local boards are being instructed to refuse releases to the navy and emergency fleet classification to all registrants who have been, or will be classified in class 1.

Members of boards are also being

## TWELFTH DIVISION NATIONAL ARMY

Nucleus of Regulars to Be Used at Camp Devens in Forming New Unit of New Draft Men Now Pouring In

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Plans for the formation of the twelfth national army division are under way, with the forty-second regulars and the thirty-sixth infantry which is expected here soon as units about which the new outfit will be built up. New England men composing the July draft have already been assigned to the new division, and within a few days the 15,000 recruits who have been coming in from all parts of New England during the present week will be assigned their places. From time to time more men from organizations elsewhere will be delegated to the new division.

The twenty-third infantry brigade will be composed of the thirty-sixth infantry, a regular army unit; and the seventy-third national army infantry. The twenty-fourth infantry brigade will include the forty-second regular infantry and the seventy-fourth infantry, national army. The forty-second infantry is already in camp, and is occupying the barracks formerly used by the three hundred third regiment.

There are to be three machine-gun battalions, the thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth. Other units will include the two hundred and twelfth regiment of engineers, the two hundred and twelfth signal battalion, the twelfth headquarters train and military police, the two hundred and forty-second, two hundred and forty-sixth, and two hundred and forty-seventh ambulance companies, and the same designations of field hospital units.

The formation of the new division seems to indicate promotions for a large number of officers here, mostly from the depot brigade ranks. Col. George M. Byrd is camp commander at the present time, and the chief of staff is Lieut.-Col. Frank B. Edwards. Maj. R. A. Dunford is camp adjutant, and Maj. Edward L. Weisbropf of Boston, Mass., judge-advocate. Capt. George C. Tait succeeds Arthur H. Whitman as camp personnel officer. The intelligence officer is Capt. Ernest J. Hall of Alston, Mass.

The newly arrived Massachusetts recruits have been assigned to the depot brigade and are occupying barracks left vacant with the departure of the seventy-sixth division. Some captains in the depot brigade have as many as 600 men in their commands. Recently, 75 new second lieutenants from Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., have arrived here and been assigned to the new division. On Wednesday night, 265 Vermont men arrived, and during today 721 from New Hampshire and 2307 from Connecticut are expected. Maine will send its delegation on Friday.

**Study Encouraged**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Naval Authorities Move to Stop Unjust "Slacker" Cry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Information having come to the Navy Department that certain officers and men are branding young men who have been encouraged by the department to remain at their studies as slackers, the Secretary of the Navy has directed that no person in the naval service be permitted to make such allusions, stating that those who pursue studies at schools and colleges are performing equally valuable service to the department.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, was informed today by the Secretary of the Navy that by agreement with the Secretary of War, young men under draft age are being urged to remain at their studies until such time as there is imperative need of their services. In many instances the navy has advised young men to take whatever courses in naval instruction are available, being convinced that such training will give them better preparation for active duty when the call comes.

Preliminary plans for a big army and navy meet at the Harvard Stadium on Labor Day, Sept. 2, are being arranged, in charge of Lieut. L. M. Little, district athletic officer, and the War Camp Community Service. Nearly all the naval training stations will be represented, also the army, and several thousand men are available from which to select the competing teams. The event will be open to the public with no admission charge, and there will be many individual entries from among the men in the service. Men from Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., are to participate, also soldiers stationed at the coast defenses in and about Boston.

Rear Admiral Wood and Mrs. Wood, and Ensign Clarence H. Crosby, were at Quincy, Mass., today for the launching of the destroyer A-11 which took place at noon.

**Rewriting History**

CHICAGO POST—Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Chicago, on his visit to England, succeeded in awakening interest in the proposal to clear up historic misunderstandings that have long persisted as a barrier between the United States and Great Britain. We in America are far from confessing that our historians have not always told the narrative of the Revolutionary War with fairness to the people of England, and that an undue emphasis has been placed upon those phases of the conditions and events leading up to it, and the incidents of its conduct that are most likely to perpetuate ill feeling. In recent years there has been a marked improvement, and the books that will bear date later than 1914 no doubt will make up in large measure for earlier misinterpretations. But the London Observer calls for a like improvement in British text books. It says: "Various exaggerations, misconceptions, and even myths in regard to the period of our history that extends from the beginning of the troubles that led to the Peace of Ghent are sedulously kept alive in our schoolbooks and in the popular mind." We are glad to have this admission that the fault has not been one-sided. With such mutual recognition of past error, a perfect understanding should be easily obtainable, and future generations on both sides of the Atlantic should be free from that prejudice and suspicion which have marred intercourse and hindered us in the service we can together give the world.

furnished with copies of another telegram from Provost Marshal-General Crowder dealing with the action of boards in refusing deferred classification of registrants engaged in agricultural pursuits.

**Sailors at Franklin Union**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A class numbering about 40 sailors from Commonwealth Pier and other naval stations in this vicinity is now receiving instruction at the Franklin Union Training Detachment on Berkeley Street. The course includes the elementary study of gasoline engines, and when the prescribed outline is finished, the men will be sent elsewhere for further instruction.

The use of the building and equipment is furnished by the Franklin Union, but the instructors are from the navy personnel.

**Recruiting Band Tour**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—To encourage recruiting, the United States Recruiting Band is to make a tour of various points in New England, including Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury, and Hartford, Conn., Concord and Manchester, N. H., Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Lowell and Fitchburg, Mass., and other places. Rally speakers will also be provided, and films will be shown under the direction of E. B. Mero, of the War Service Unit and the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. The tour will commence toward the end of August, and will be of several days duration.

**Activities at Tech**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Military activities at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology indicate a diversified interest in various lines of study, with a large number of men enrolled in all the courses. On Wednesday, Prof. E. F. Miller registered 52 men in the marine engine room officers' school, the class being the thirteenth conducted by the institute. As registration is not confined to single day there will probably be a much larger enrollment. The class is composed of men already possessing licenses for locomotive or stationary engines, who by a few weeks of study will be ready for the engine rooms of the trans-Atlantic steamers. Already, 400 men have been graduated from this school.

In the department of military science, Capt. Charles Keveny, Jr., C. A. C. N. G., has reported to replace Lieut. H. M. Rugg, who has taken over the duties of Maj. E. T. Cole. The work of additional enrollment of students for Plattsburg, N. Y., and of civilians for Camp Lee, Virginia, will remain Lieutenant Rugg at the institute a few days longer.

The United States aeronautical engineering class, in charge of Prof. C. H. Peabody, numbers several officers from the army and navy who are taking a two weeks' experience trip, including visits to various points in the interests of engineering.

**BY OTHER EDITORS**

Food Conservation at Sea

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—A very important food-saving plan has recently been adopted by the government, which will, it is said, increase the wheat supply of the United States by many thousand tons. The ships sailing from American ports have been in the habit of purchasing a flour supply for the round trip before leaving port. An order has been issued that all ships sailing to ports where food can be purchased must confine their purchases to an amount equal to the outward voyage only. Ships clearing for Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, or Peru will be similarly restricted in their purchase of beef, mutton, lamb, veal, poultry, lard, and eggs. It has been further ordered that all laws in regard to the conservation of food on land must be enforced on ships. Any violation of them will make the ship liable to be taken over by the government. They are to apply both to the mess and officers' tables. Stories are told of very high living on some ships, especially at the officers' tables, all of which must be stopped for the future. It is equal rights from this on, both on the sea and on the land.

**Rewriting History**  
CHICAGO POST—Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Chicago, on his visit to England, succeeded in awakening interest in the proposal to clear up historic misunderstandings that have long persisted as a barrier between the United States and Great Britain. We in America are far from confessing that our historians have not always told the narrative of the Revolutionary War with fairness to the people of England, and that an undue emphasis has been placed upon those phases of the conditions and events leading up to it, and the incidents of its conduct that are most likely to perpetuate ill feeling. In recent years there has been a marked improvement, and the books that will bear date later than 1914 no doubt will make up in large measure for earlier misinterpretations. But the London Observer calls for a like improvement in British text books. It says: "Various exaggerations, misconceptions, and even myths in regard to the period of our history that extends from the beginning of the troubles that led to the Peace of Ghent are sedulously kept alive in our schoolbooks and in the popular mind." We are glad to have this admission that the fault has not been one-sided. With such mutual recognition of past error, a perfect understanding should be easily obtainable, and future generations on both sides of the Atlantic should be free from that prejudice and suspicion which have marred intercourse and hindered us in the service we can together give the world.

**WARNING AGAINST USE OF SHIP NEWS**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Postmaster William F. Murray, with other postmasters throughout the United States, has received the following notice from the Secretary of the Navy, which has been addressed to the press of the United States:

"The appearance of submarines on the Atlantic coast makes it imperative to mention the fact that they will cooperate with the government in its effort to prevent any information about ships of war from reaching the public. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the assurance that they will cooperate with the government in its effort to prevent any information about ships of war from reaching the public. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the assurance that they will cooperate with the government in its effort to prevent any information about ships of war from reaching the public. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the assurance that they will cooperate with the government in its effort to prevent any information about ships of war from reaching the public. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the assurance that they will cooperate with the government in its effort to prevent any information about ships of war from reaching the public. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the assurance that they will cooperate with the government in its effort to prevent any information about ships of war from reaching the public. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the assurance that they will cooperate with the government in its effort to prevent any information about ships of war from reaching the public. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the assurance that they will cooperate with the government in its effort to prevent any information about ships of war from reaching the public. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the assurance that they will cooperate with the government in its effort to prevent any information about ships of war from reaching the public. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the assurance that they will cooperate with the government in its effort to prevent any information about ships of war from reaching the public. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the assurance that they will cooperate with the government in its effort to prevent any information about ships of war from reaching the public. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the assurance that they will cooperate with the government in its effort to prevent any information about ships of war from reaching the public. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the assurance that they will cooperate with the government in its effort to prevent any information about ships of war from reaching the public. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the assurance that they will cooperate with the government in its effort to prevent any information about ships of war from reaching the public. This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the assurance that

## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET CHANGES SLIGHT

Prices Do Not Move Far in New York as General Thing—Worthington Pump Shows Some Strength

Today's session of the New York Stock Market started off with insignificant price changes practically all through the list. Worthington Pump, which rose slightly more than a point, was about the only feature of the first 15 minutes or so of trading. Rubber gained 1/2, but Reading opened off as much.

In the early Boston market today American Telephone opened off 1/2 and then hardened to within a very small fraction of where it closed yesterday afternoon.

Worthington climbed another point late in the first half hour.

By midday some good net gains had been recorded by the specialties, but many standard issues were entirely neglected. At that hour Worthington Pump had a net gain of 3/4 over Wednesday's closing price, advancing to 64 1/2. Pacific Mail opened up 1/2 at 31 and advanced a point further. Marine preferred opened unchanged at 97 1/2 and rose 1 1/4. Baldwin opened off 1/2 at 89 1/2 and sold well above 91. U. S. Steel opened up 1/2 at 106 and advanced nearly a point further. Mer- ganthaler again showed some strength in the Boston market.

General Electric moved up point in the early afternoon on the Boston exchange. Price changes in New York were insignificant. The general tone was quiet and easy at the beginning of the last hour.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stock	Bid	Asked
A. B. Metals	50	52
Aetna Explos	12 1/2	12 1/2
Barnett & G.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Big Ledge	1	1 1/2
Bester & Mont.	52 1/2	52 1/2
Butte Detroit	10	12 1/2
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cash Roy.	5	7
Chev Motors	120	123
Coca Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
Conn Copper	54	54
Corden & Co.	68	68
Curtiss	38	39
Edison Cons	17	20
Emerson	1	1 1/2
Federal Oil	24	25
First Nat Cap	15	21 1/2
Gilber	4	4 1/2
Midwest Cons	25	27
Hoover Min	4	4 1/2
Hoover Oil	48	51
Hoover Sound	8	8 1/2
Imperial Verde	16	18 1/2
Kerr Lake	52	54
Lake Corp Boat	42	5
Magnus Corp	30	33
Marshall	4	5
McK. Day	20	20
Midwest Oil	10	10
Midwest Refining	11	11 1/2
New Cornelia	12	19 1/2
Nixon	46	50
Okla P. & R.	70	74
Okmulgee	38	37 1/2
Paes Tungsten	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pearl	15	16
Penn Ky.	6	5 1/2
Pheres Oil	167 1/2	17
Russian Sks	54	55
Rupu Ref	8	8 1/2
Seaboard Oil	17	19
Standard Gulf	12 1/2	13 1/2
Standard Motor	13 1/2	14 1/2
Stanton	1 1/2	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	16 1/2	17
Texans	4	4
United Motors	22 1/2	22 1/2
Un. Verde Ext.	26 1/2	28
U. S. Steam	5 1/2	6
U. S. T.	3	3
Wright-Martin	5 1/2	5 1/2

## PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Prices of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are:

Cramp Ship 82, Elec Stor Bat 53, General Asphalt com 32, Lehigh Nav 69, Lake Superior 20%, Philadelphia Co 29 1/2, Philadelphia Co pf 33, Philadelphia Elec 24 1/2, Philadelphia Rap Tr 26%, Philadelphia Tract 67%, Union Tract 38, United Gas Improvement 64%.

## NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Niagara Falls Power Company and the Canadian Niagara Power Company report combined gross earnings for the quarter ended June 30, 1918, of \$825,724; net after taxes \$634,509; surplus after charges \$585,574.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

## BOSTON AND VICINITY

Unsettled, probably light local showers tonight and Friday; light east to south-east winds.

For Northern New England—Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; gentle to moderate winds, becoming south.

For Southern New England—Generally cloudy tonight and Friday; probably showers; moderate to east winds.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 64 1/2 a. m. 65  
12 noon 67  
6 p. m. 67

## IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.  
Albany 72 New Orleans 80  
Buffalo 74 New York 79  
Chicago 76 Philadelphia 79  
Cincinnati 77 Pittsburgh 72  
Denver 58 Portland, Me. 65  
Ia. Moines 72 San Jose, Ore. 86  
Kansas City 78 St. Louis 78  
Nashua 64 Washington 74

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Length of day 14 1/4 Moon rises 9:05 p.m.  
Sun rises 5:28 High water 40 p.m.  
Sun sets 8:12 1:18 p.m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 8:45 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Last  
Open High Low  
Alaska Gold... 33 3/4 33 3/4 33 3/4  
Alaska Jn.... 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2  
Allis-Chal.... 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2  
Am Can.... 47 47 46 47 47 47  
Am Canpf.... 94 1/2 93 1/2 93 1/2  
Am Car Fy.... 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2  
Am Cot Oil.... 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2  
Am H & L.... 18 1/2 19 1/2 18 1/2  
Am H & L pf.... 80 80 80 80 80 80  
Am Linseed.... 40 1/2 41 40 1/2 41  
Am Loco.... 66 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2  
Am Smelt'g.... 77 1/2 78 1/2 77 1/2  
Am Steel Fy.... 73 1/2 74 1/2 73 1/2  
Am Tel & Tel.... 55 55 55 55 55 55  
Am Wool pf.... 28 1/2 28 1/2 28 1/2  
Am Zinc.... 18 1/2 19 1/2 18 1/2  
Anaconda.... 66 66 66 66 66 66  
At Gulfctf.... 103 103 102 1/2 103 1/2  
Asso Oil.... 58 58 58 58  
Bald Loco.... 46 46 46 46 46 46  
Balt & Ohlo.... 55 55 54 54  
Bartell Co.... 93 93 93 93  
Beth Steel.... 82 1/2 82 1/2 82 1/2  
Beth Steel B.... 82 1/2 82 1/2 82 1/2  
Booth Fish.... 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2  
Butte Cop cts.... 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2  
Butte & Sup.... 23 23 23 23 23 23  
Can Pacific.... 150 1/2 151 1/2 150 1/2  
Ct Leather.... 67 67 67 67  
Cer de Pas.... 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2  
Chan Motor.... 84 84 84 84  
Chi & West Pf.... 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2  
C&M St Paul.... 42 42 42 42 42 42  
C&M St Pf.... 74 1/2 74 1/2 73 1/2  
Chi & Pac.... 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2  
Chi Rl & P.... 63 1/2 63 1/2 63 1/2  
Chile Cop.... 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2  
Chino Cop.... 39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2  
Col Fuel.... 45 1/2 46 45 1/2 46  
Gas & El.... 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2  
Corn Prod.... 44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2  
Cruc Steel.... 66 1/2 67 66 1/2 66 1/2  
Cuban CSug.... 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2  
Cuban Cs pf.... 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2  
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## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## HOPE FOR THE BOSTON &amp; MAINE

With Government Aid, Road Is Expected Soon to Be Placed in Strong Position, and to Handle Big War Business

BOSTON, Mass.—The efforts to rehabilitate the Boston & Maine Railroad's situation are meeting with enough encouragement to warrant the hope that through government assistance, the whole system can be put in a strong position at no distant date.

If sufficient cash is advanced by the federal authorities to pay off \$20,000,000 of floating indebtedness and provide \$10,000,000 for improvements, the Boston & Maine stockholder, freed from the necessity of paying an assessment, may have to make compensatory sacrifice. This might come about through forfeiture of a dividend for a given period of time. In like manner the leased lines might assist in some form to insure the financial help which Washington seems disposed to offer.

Unlike some railroad properties in receivership, it must not be overlooked that in addition to dollar for dollar for the bonds and other indebtedness, Boston & Maine represents the actual property expenditure of more than \$100 per share for the common stock—nearer \$118. Many of the receivership western roads represent an actual expenditure of little more than their bonded debt.

Again the clearing up of the New England railroad situation is expected to exert a wholesome and directly helpful influence on United States war activities. New England has been termed the country's arsenal. With mill, forge and factory working at top speed on war matériel production, a transportation system freed from all operating and financial obstacles is desirable.

Boston & Maine for financing purposes needs a mortgage bond. The present bond issues are debentures and a consolidated mortgage which will embrace all outstanding issues and provide a means for securing the \$10,000,000 which the government has already agreed to advance for improvements would greatly assist the situation.

Reorganization interests are in Washington conferring with Mr. McAdoo's railroad committee and although it is too early to predict what will eventually progress is being made.

Much depends upon Mr. McAdoo himself, who is still in the West. Nothing has transpired yet to indicate that he will not give his endorsement to the negotiations of his subordinates.

## CHARLESTOWN SALE

Henry H. Chandler has transferred to William J. Stober the frame building at 51-53 Main Street, corner of Fremont and Pauline streets; Brighton, occupying 5829 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$9500, with \$5000 on the 1937 square feet of land.

DORCHESTER SALE

Fannie Sosnowski has sold to Eva M. Birger et al the frame building at 18 Walcott Street near Columbia Road. The assessment is \$6300, with \$1300 on the 3719 square feet of land.

## CHELSEA TRANSFERS

Abraham H. Rosenfeld and wife have transferred the property at 109 Fourth Street, Chelsea, near Arlington Street, to Joseph A. Swartz, who transferred to Israel Bon. There are brick and frame stables and another frame building on the property, and 4740 square feet of land.

George W. Reynolds et al have sold to the Boston Bag & Wood Company the property at 104 Crescent Avenue near Parker Street on which are frame stables, and the property includes 5726 square feet of land.

## SOUTH END SALES

Annie M. Miller has sold to Julia Greenan the three-story brick building with basement at 15 Appleton Street, near Berkeley Street. It occupies 1040 square feet of land and is assessed at \$5000, with \$2600 on the land.

Crowley the four-story brick building at 5 Malden Street. The total assessed value is \$4500 of which \$2200 is on 1160 square feet of land. The sale was made through James H. Brennan.

## SOMERVILLE PROPERTY

The Wilsey Savings Bank has sold the estate situated at the corner of Pearl and Wesley streets, Somerville, on which are about 2800 square feet of land and a dwelling house of 10 rooms. The land and building together are taxed on a valuation of \$4000. Ernest Drew of Somerville was the purchaser, and the transaction was handled by George W. Hall.

## GOOD EARNINGS FOR GOODRICH CO.

AKRON, O.—For the first six months of 1918, after making full provision for maintenance charges, depreciation, doubtful accounts, income and excess profits taxes and all known outstanding current liabilities and accruals, earnings of the B. F. Goodrich Company amounted to approximately \$7,150,000. After allowing for a half year's preferred dividends of \$900,000, the balance of \$6,250,000 is equal to \$10.40 a share for the \$60,000,000 common stock. This compares with profits of approximately \$2,000,000 for the first half of 1917, or about \$7 a share for the common after preferred dividends.

## ERIE'S EXPENSES HIGH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Erie road's report for the year ended Dec. 31 shows an increase in operating revenues of \$5,463,106, increase in operating expenses of \$14,023,423, and decrease in operating income \$9,053,182. The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues was high, 87.97 per cent, compared with 74.93 per cent in the previous year, an increase of 13.04 per cent. This ratio included taxes, but exclusive of that item the ratio was 84.58 per cent, an increase of 12.05 per cent. The road's net income after charges of \$1,847,998, compared with \$6,027,663 in the preceding year.

## CRUDE OIL PREMIUMS

THE U.S. Okla.—At a joint meeting of oil interests and federal committees, the following schedule of premiums for crude oil that refiners and purchasers may pay producers above the market prices was adopted:

Cushing 75c a bbl. Yale and Guay 56c. Garber \$1.50. Billings 75c, Kay County 75c, Headton 30c.

## NEW YORK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Clearing House statement today is: United States subtreasury debtor \$1,927,099. Exchanges \$638,177,804; balances \$54,997,082.

## MEXICAN OIL LAND PLANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican decree fixing the prices on oil lands and naming conditions is still under discussion in Mexico City between representatives of American owners of oil lands properties and President Carranza. Efforts are being made to have him lower the taxes on oil properties.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## CHEMISTRY FOR STUDENTS IN INDIA

Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler Tells How Practical and Theoretical Phases of Study May Be Adjusted—Work in Actual Plant

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—For his address to the chemical section of the Indian science congress, held this year at Lahore, the president of the section (Gilbert J. Fowler, D. Sc., F. I. C.) chose the subject of the training of students in applied chemistry. To deal with such students, he remarked, was his first business in life; and throughout the whole address it was evident that such training had been specifically directed by him to the recent industrial developments of India. This gives to Dr. Fowler's discourse a unique interest, which is best conveyed by actual extracts from this profoundly interesting address, and not through a condensed report. After a few preliminary remarks, the president spoke in part as follows:

"In the first place, we may consider just where chemistry begins to find its useful application. Primitive industries, even those involving chemical processes, get on very well without applied chemistry. They are really arts. Thus, to take an example with which I happen to be familiar, the indigenous method of preparing shellac involves little or no capital expenditure. The raw material of this industry is stick-lac, which is an exudation produced by the lac insect (*tachardia lacca*) on the twigs and thinner branches of certain trees. From it three products are obtainable—lac, lac wax and lac dye. It is possible for the workman to deal successfully with quite small quantities of stick-lac. A few pounds can be washed by treading, with water, in a stone trough, when the dye and some of the wax and finer portions of lac come away and are collected as a sediment, which is made into small cakes, dried and sold for a few annas per pound as lac dye. The washed lac grains, known as seed-lac, are dried in the sun, mixed with a little resin in a narrow cylindrical calico bag, which is heated over a charcoal fire, and the molten lac squeezed out by twisting the bag. The molten lump of lac scraped from the bag is gradually and cleverly flattened out and finally pulled into a thin, even sheet by skill of hand and fineness of touch which a professional juggler might envy.

"Such shellac, though the best brands maintain their quality, is never from the nature of the case an absolutely standard product. The lac dye, as already described, comes on to the market in cakes containing resin, wax and dirt in varying proportions, and pure lac wax is not, to my knowledge, on the market at all to any serious amount, although it has all the qualities suitable for purposes, such as those for which beeswax is used. If shellac, lac wax and lac dye are to be made of standard and uniform quality, suited to various purposes (a different quality of lac, for example, being required for varnish from what is needed for hat making or for gramophone records), then modern methods of manufacture are called for, where a large quantity can be handled at once by one process. This involves expensive machinery and plant; and hence we at once are met with the question of cost of output, i. e., the production of sufficient salable material to pay for the expensive plant and machinery involved.

"It is at this point that modern industry begins, and that the student of applied chemistry is required.

"Though chemical schools have multiplied, and researches fill more and more pages of the journals and possibly increase in dullness with their number and bulk, it may still be questioned whether proportionately more real chemists are produced than formerly, when the most restricted field gave opportunities for greater thoroughness, both in thought and work. In India the subject of applied chemistry, using this term in the widest sense, is of much more recent introduction than in Europe; and its students labor under greater difficulties, owing to the absence of numerous industrial centers where many general ideas can be picked up almost unconsciously. The need for definite and specific training in this direction is, therefore, the more urgent for those who are to take their place in the industrial developments to which all look forward hopefully in these days, and for which at any rate, there is an abundant scope.

"If asked what is one of the most important qualifications for success in applied chemistry I should be inclined to say the possession of technical sense. By technical sense I understand the faculty of being able to recognize difficulties which can be overcome by further research or adaptations of existing knowledge. It often happens that a process only becomes possible after some further progress has been made in directions that may be quite foreign apparently to the immediate problem. It was the internal combustion engine which made possible the aeroplane. Cheap electrolytic chlorine facilitates the production of cheap non-inflammable solvents, such as carbon-tetrachloride, which stimulate improved oil and fat extraction processes, and so on. A process useful in one industry for one purpose may be applied in another to an allied but different problem. The applied chemist with technical sense must be quick to see these possibilities and make use of them. Moreover, he must be able quickly to translate a process from the laboratory or experimental semi-technical experiments. These reports may

first important matter to be decided in the training of the applied chemist student: how far is he to be trained as an engineer and how far as a chemist? The question of the relationship between the chemist and the engineer raises issues in my view fundamental to the right development of chemical industry.

"After 20 years of close association with engineers in attempting to solve problems in applied chemistry, I am clear that the two professions have their distinct spheres; and trouble is bound to arise either when the chemist poses as an engineer or perhaps, still more, when the engineer poses as a chemist. At the same time, the chemist should know enough of engineering to know what it is reasonable to ask an engineer to do; and the engineer should know enough chemistry intelligently to grasp the chemist's requirements. Having said so much, however, I would add my further firm conviction that the chemist, and not the chief engineer, must be the captain of the ship. It is true that in a big chemical works the engineer is everywhere in evidence; he puts up the blast furnace, the sulphuric acid plant and the gigantic gas holder and all the things that strike the eye. Yet all these things are only means to ends; and if the active directing thought is not chemical, they will become a dead weight and a bar to progress.

"Special qualities are demanded of our applied chemist, if he is to take the place which is his of right. It is unfortunately true that many of the chemists trained in the ordinary schools are not fitted to deal with large practical problems demanding courage and initiative and the power of controlling men and machinery, and so the responsibility passes into the hands of the engineer. But if the chemist is to assume this last responsibility as he should, he must cultivate, besides his scientific and technical knowledge and experience, a knowledge of humanity. He must learn to understand and sympathize with the workmen who carry out his instructions. He must realize that although a workman may not be able to express himself in scientific language, his daily contact with the process gives him an intuitive knowledge which is a natural integration of data only obtained by the trained chemist after much labor and observation.

"I have watched the gradual working up of a mass of molten steel in an open hearth furnace. The chemist comes along and takes his sample, and as rapidly as possible does a carbon color test. But the workman in charge looks through the blue glass at the boiling mass and says to his master: 'I think she's about right now, Bill'; and he pours the charge successfully without reference to the chemist.

"Not only must there be this human understanding between the chemist and the workman in charge, but every subordinate, down to the humblest wheeler out of ashes from the boiler, must feel that he has his proper part to play in the right working of the whole organization under its directing head. How is this type of man to be produced? In the first place, the general type will depend not on any detailed educational program, but on the spirit which informs that program.

"As to Shakespeare's knowledge of Spanish, the lecturer was inclined to think he had none. That dramatist's avoidance of Spanish material might, however, be due to the tension between the two countries in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Shakespeare was far too astute to run the risk of becoming a political suspect through dealing in Spanish wares. In tracing the diminishing influence of the Spanish drama in recent times, Professor Kelly indicated that British playwrights might learn much from the Spanish dramatists of today.

"Dr. Moore remarked that when the play was first called to his attention early in the war, he was teaching at Harvard University and Radcliffe College in Cambridge, Mass., and that he had read it to his students there. 'On my arrival at Los Angeles last December,' he continued, 'I learned that the Normal School had produced a Greek drama two years previously.

"Accordingly, I thought at once, Why not perform *'The Persians'*? The idea was taken up enthusiastically by our director, Miss Evelyn Thomas, who had worked with Prof. Gilbert Murray at Oxford in Greek drama, and the entire student body responded equally to the idea. We all agreed that nothing else that we could do could contribute so significantly to an understanding of the great issue which is at stake today as this turning of our thoughts back to the even greater, because more unequal, struggle which the Athenians made to preserve the plant of liberty when it was a young and tender shoot.

"It was at Marathon that history really began, for it was at Marathon that men ceased to be dumb driven cattle and became self-assertive, self-determining beings. At Marathon men fought against tremendous odds to preserve a new-found way of life which to them had become an ideal more real and demanding than individual existence itself. After thousands of years of groping in the dark, human beings had found out a way of living together which enabled them to be themselves and at the same time, members of a community. They had struck out a course which preserved them from both evils of human life—slavery on the one hand and anarchy on the other. Ever since that day, the stream of tendency has followed the direction which they gave it. 'We had the cooperation of every department of the school. The costumes and the stage setting were designed by the school of fine arts, the costumes themselves being actually made by the school of home economics. The properties and lighting were undertaken by the manual arts school, the music was assembled and performed by the school of music, and the dances were evolved and performed by the school of physical education. Thus we had the different departments contributing in an orderly way to the magnificent spectacle, and at the same time, students were receiving practical instruction. Nor must I omit to say that the entire cost, including lighting and all material, was \$350.

"Best of all, because of the motive which actuated the performance, all who took part seemed thoroughly to understand the play.

"Today, when democratic government is the hope of unnumbered peoples, a great theme like that of *'The Persians'* must animate the performers with much the same feeling which inspired the Athenians. Most people, perhaps, consider that the end of drama, and of literature as well, is merely to please. But there is another viewpoint; that the function of drama and literature is to instruct, to educate, to guide and to enoble. That is to say, individually, if the girls of Canada are to become the women that the future is calling for. In the period of upheaval and reconstruction after the great civil war in England of 270 years ago the plea of Mil-

ton was for more education, "by want whereof," he cried, "the nation perishes." In the reconstruction today, Miss Walsh begged, let teacher and parents avert the same evil by laboring together to bring home to the girls the truth that conscientious work honors the worker, and by teaching them that it is their duty to develop their talents in trust for the good of the community.

## "THE PERSIANS" AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Dr. Ernest C. Moore Talks on Performance of Greek Play by Students of Normal School

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"My thoughts were first turned toward a school production of *'The Persians'* of Aeschylus by a remark of somebody in England in the early days of the war," said Dr. Ernest C. Moore, principal of the State Normal School here. He was telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his feelings about the exploit lately carried out by his students of presenting, in John Stuart Blackie's translation, the old Greek play, which recounts how the Persian monarch, Xerxes, attacked the Athenians with his mighty army and fleet, and how his hopes of conquest were shattered in the fight of the ships at Salamis.

"On looking up my Aeschylus and renewing my acquaintance with *'The Persians'*," Dr. Moore went on to say, "I was struck by the bearing of the play on the situation in which democracy now finds itself. The work reveals the story of 'Der Tag,' or 'The Day'—that day in which the news of the rout of Xerxes is brought home to his people. There is the scene of the Persian elders waiting for an announcement of the victory of their forces over the Athenians. Xerxes has gone forth to quell the Greeks, so that he may make Persian territory co-extensive with the air of heaven. Then comes the messenger, and the queen mother receives tidings of the annihilation of the mighty host.

"Thereafter comes the calling up of the spirit of Darius, and the words of condemnation from the father of Xerxes: 'And doing this, my son hath done a deed whose heavy memory shall not die.' The past generation itself rises up to pass remorseless judgment! Lastly, we see the return of the broken, penitent Xerxes. "As the defeated Persian king, in our representation, led the chorus in that final lamentation, and the stage became empty, it seemed to me that I was witnessing the demise of a nation, instead of the conclusion of a play.

"*'The Persians'* is the oldest Greek drama that has come down to us. It was presented in Athens in the year 473 B. C. Aeschylus himself fought at Salamis, and his *'Persians'* is nothing but a patriotic record of that battle. He gave it to the world as his contribution to the cause of freedom and democracy; and we were actuated by the same motive in producing it.

"Dr. Moore remarked that when the play was first called to his attention early in the war, he was teaching at Harvard University and Radcliffe College in Cambridge, Mass., and that he had read it to his students there. 'On my arrival at Los Angeles last December,' he continued, 'I learned that the Normal School had produced a Greek drama two years previously.

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## MAJ. A. ROGERS ON FOREMEN'S TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Major Allen Rogers, of the American Chemical Society, in a recent talk on reconstruction after the war, said:

"The young man who is anxious to serve his country should not overlook future need in his haste to meet present day necessity. One of our greatest needs will be for trained men to handle the reorganization of manufacturing industries after the war. In considering how to increase our efficiency as an industrial nation, we must look beyond the laboratory. We must see how the results of research may be adapted to factory practice. What we most need at present is men who can take the results of the research chemist and intelligently interpret them into the language of the shop.

"Industrial education of the great army of workers who fill minor but responsible positions of foremen and superintendents is needed, in order that they may understand the processes which have taken years to develop. In a certain sense we are becoming overeducated, in that we are training too many men to fill chemists' positions and not enough men for superintendents' positions. There are hundreds of plants that do not employ chemists but that do require intelligent supervision. All of these offer positions of responsibility and trust which should be filled by men with technical training."

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## HUMAN RATHER THAN MATERIAL TEACHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A larger national viewpoint in education will come with the future, so Dr. John W. Withers, superintendent of schools of St. Louis, told the International Kindergarten Union, in convention here, while discussing the war and educational reconstruction. He said in part:

"We must bring our education closer to the life of democracy. The emphasis must be upon the human rather than the material elements. The nation is going to have a larger voice in the education of the future than it has had in the past. The local policy of control in education has not accomplished the desired results. There should be a Secretary of Education, to have a voice in the life of the nation and on a par with the other members of the President's cabinet. There should be an appropriation for American education from an American point of view, which should be spent in determining a standard below which no man should be allowed to possess citizenship in the United States."

"(1) Keep yourselves fresh by constantly reading not merely books on teaching, but the great literature of the world. Always remember and apply in your reading, however, the weighty advice which Edmund Burke gave to his son, 'Reading,' he said, 'and much reading is good. But the power of diversifying the matter infinitely in your mind and of applying it to every occasion that arises is far better.'

"(2) Make special preparation for every lesson which you give your class. Always speak from a full mind. What the aim of the teacher should be in preparing herself for conducting a class recitation cannot be better stated than it was once by the late Superintendent Howland: 'To secure this close, uniting attention (of the pupils)—the first essential of a successful recitation—there must be in the mind of the teacher a clear and well-defined conception of what is to be done, the points to be gained and the conclusions to be reached, so that ambition may not be dulled and curiosity extinguished by misdirected effort and fruitless endeavor.'

"(3) Where you find it necessary or desirable to engender and cultivate good intellectual habits, do so by daily practice with your pupils, from the beginning of the term to the close. Do not repose in the idle belief that a good habit, say of memorizing good literature or pursuing a correct method of solving mathematical problems, can be acquired in a few days' or weeks' work at the beginning, the middle or the close of a term.

"(4) Always remember that gentleness is the most valuable quality in a teacher. If you cannot lead children to perform the desired tasks and acquire the necessary habits by gentle means, you cannot be a good teacher."

## THE GIRL'S CAREER AND HER EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—More than 250 rural schools of Saskatchewan are unable to reopen because of the shortage of teachers, it has been announced by officials of the Department of Education. In addition many teachers will be required for schools in the fall which are not open during the summer months, and for many new school districts whose organization is pending. The Department of Education is preparing to relieve the situation and is turning to the high schools and colleges of the Province for relief, expecting to secure about 500 high school students to take up positions in the rural schools for the terms covering the last half of 1918. Provisional teachers certificates will be issued to those who will go, but none will be taken until after the June examination.

**SIR ROBERT FALCONER TO TALK**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, who has been on the advisory board of the Khaki University ever since its inception, has gone overseas to lecture before Canadian soldiers in the training camps in the summer session. Sir Robert hopes also to proceed to France to assist at the Vimy Ridge University; and before his return to Canada he is to confer with several Oxford professors who are mentioned as possible successors to John Fletcher, as professor of Latin in University College.

**PROF. P. B. KENNEDY TO LECTURE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prof. Philip B. Kennedy of New York University, on leave of absence as American commercial attaché in London, has been invited to give a number of lectures at the summer session at Cambridge University the first two weeks in August. He will discuss social and economic conditions in the United States.

**MCGILL UNIVERSITY GIFT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—By the will of Dr. James Douglas, metallurgist and member of the Phelps Dodge Company, the sum of \$50,000 is left to McGill University, Montreal, for a dormitory. In his lifetime Dr. Douglas made many munificent gifts to McGill.

## SCHOOL RESPONSE TO WAR DEMANDS

What Has Been Done in Various States for Making Youth Patriotic—Drafted Men Aided—Farm Work Encouraged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The assistance given to schools by state departments of education, in the teaching of patriotism and in the use of war work and war problems as incentives to loyalty, has been summarized by the Institute for Public Service.

Local schools in North Dakota offer instruction to illiterate drafted men, so that no Dakota soldier or sailor shall be unable to read or write. Men of draft age in New Hampshire already possessing skill in some mechanical line, are given special training. A farm labor and equipment survey was made in New York, Kansas, Delaware and North Dakota, the last named proclaiming a school holiday for that purpose.

A seed survey, to eliminate poor seed, was made in Kansas; and a survey of industrial schools, to ascertain how they might contribute more to production, was made in Kentucky. In Kansas, farms, dairies and implement stores were used for instruction in the care and adjustment of farm machinery, dairy cows and milk. In Maine, the normal schools provided summer canteens for teachers. A state-wide drive for recruiting teachers was made in Maine, where the State Department of Education circulated plans for securing teachers to fill vacancies.

## THE HOME FORUM

## Joe-Pye-Weed

And the name brings back those kindly hills  
And the drowsing life so new to me;  
And the welcome that those purple blossoms  
With their tiny trumpets blew to me...  
How they come again—those rambling roads;  
And the weed's wild jewels glowing there,  
Richer than a paradise of flowers  
Was that bit of pasture growing there.  
Weeds—the very names call up those faint  
Half-forgotten smells and cries again.  
Weeds—like some old charm, I say them over,  
And the rolling Berkshires rise again;  
Basil, Boneset, Toadflax, Tansy,  
Weeds of every form and fancy;  
Milk-weed, Mullein, Loose-strife,  
Jewel-weed,  
Mustard, Thimble-weed, Tear-thumb  
Clovers in all sorts—Nonesuch, Melilot;  
Staring Buttercups, a bold and yellow lot;  
Daisies rioting about the place  
With black-eyed Susan and Queen Anne's lace.  
Names—they blossom into colored hills;  
Hills whose rousing beauty flows to me.  
And with all its soundless, purple trumpets,  
Lo, the Joe-Pye-Weed still blows to me!  
—Louis Untermeyer.

## Old Mr. Prejudice

It made me laugh to see how old Mr. Prejudice was kicked and tumbled about in the dirt; for though a while since he was made a captain of the Diabolitans, to the hurt and damage of the town, yet now they had gotten him under their feet; and I'll assure you he had by some of my Lord Understanding's party his crown cracked to boot. Mr. Anything also became a brisk man in the broil; but both sides were against him, for he was true to none. . . . It was now a wonder to see my Lord Will-be-will so indifferent as he was; he did not seem to take one side more than another, only it was perceived that he smiled to see how old Prejudice was tumbled up and down in the dirt; also when Captain Anything came halting up before him, he seemed to take but little notice of him—Bunyan, in the "Holy War."

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FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

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## The Market Cross at Malmesbury

Although Malmesbury lies only three miles from the great Roman road known as the Fosse Way, represented at this point at the present time by a green, grass-grown track between hedges, and although there are Roman remains not far off, nothing dating from Roman times seems to have been found in Malmesbury itself. The abbey, with its memories

of the famous Aldhelm, who went from Malmesbury to become Bishop of Sherborne, was founded in the Seventh Century, A. D. Its history in Saxon times was an eventful one, while after the Norman conquest Thorold, the Norman from Fécamp, ruled there before his departure from Peterborough.

William of Malmesbury has told the

story of the abbey up to the Twelfth Century, and of the great church he declared that "in size and beauty it exceeded any other religious edifice in England."

Leland says that "The toun of Malmesbry standith on the toppe of a greate stony rock, and ys wonderfully defendid by nature; for Newton water cummith 2 miles from north to the toun; and Avon water cummith by waste of the toun from Lokington a 4 miles of, and meete about a bridge at south est parte of the toun and so goth Avon by south a while, and then turnith flat west toward Bristow." He also imparts the information that: "The toun hath a great priviley of a fair about the fest of Saint Aldehelm; at which tyme the toun kepit a band of harnesid men to se peace kept."

Malmesbury looks peaceful enough nowadays and it is not easy to imagine that it was ever necessary to have a "band" of harnesid men" to keep order there.

At the head of the main street, near the old abbey church, stands the great market cross, a fine octagonal structure, dating from the reign of Henry VII. Of this, Leland wrote: "There is a right fair and costly peale of wark in the Market place made all of stone, and curiously voutred for poor folkes to stand dry when rayne cummeth. Ther be 8 pillars and 8 open arches; and the work is 8 square; one great pilier in the middle berith up the voute."

## True Style

There are certain defects of taste which correct themselves by their own extravagance. Language, I suspect, is more apt to be reformed by the charm of some master of it, like Milton, than by any amount of precept. The influence of second-rate writers is at best ephemeral; for true style, the joint result of culture and natural aptitude, is always in fashion, as fine manners are, in whatever clothes Lowell.

## The Ettrick Shepherd Asks "Twae-Three" Lads to Supper

In the Memoir of Robert Chambers, his brother William quotes an amusing account which he wrote of a supper-party to which the poet, James Hogg, had invited the two brothers.

"James Hogg was accustomed, in

his latter days, to leave his pastoral

solitude in Selkirkshire once or twice

every year, in order to pay a visit to

Edinburgh. He would stay a week

or a fortnight in the city, professedly

lodging at Watson's Selkirk and Peebles Inn in the Candlemaker Row, but

in reality spending almost the whole

of his time in dining, supping and

breakfasting with his friends; for,

from his extreme good nature and

other agreeable qualities as a com-

panion, not to speak of his distinction as a lion, his society was much

courted. The friends whom he visited

were of all kinds, from men high in

standing at the bar to poor poets and

slender clerks; and amongst all the

shepherd was the same plain, good-

humored, unsophisticated man as he

had been thirty years before, when

tending his flocks amongst his native

hills."

"The only uneasiness which the

poor felt in consequence of his being

so much engaged in visiting, was that it rendered his residence at Watson's little better than a mere affair of lodging, so that, in his reckoning, the charge for his bed bore much the same proportion to that for everything else which the sack bore to the bread in Falstaff's celebrated tavern bill. To remedy this, in some degree, the honest Shepherd was accustomed to signalize the last night of his abode in the inn by collecting a vast crowd of the men he had spoken to come, like a chief, with a long train of friends, most of them unknown to the hero of the evening, but all of them eager to spend a night with the Ettrick Shepherd. He himself stood up at the corner of one of Watson's largest bedrooms to receive the company as it poured in. Each man, as he brought in his train, would endeavor to introduce each to him separately, but would be cut short by the lion with his bluff good-humored declaration: "Ou ay, we'll be a weel acquaint by and by."

"The first two clans would perhaps find chairs, the next would get the bed to sit upon; all after that had to stand. This room being speedily filled, those who came subsequently would be shown into another bedroom. When it was filled, too, another would be thrown open, and still the cry was: "They come!" At length, about ten o'clock, when nearly the whole house seemed "panged" with people, as he would have expressed it, supper would be announced. Then such a rushing and thronging through the passages, upstairs and downstairs, such a tramping, such a crashing, and such a laughing and roaring fit, withal—for, in the very anticipation

of such a supper, there was more fun than is experienced at twenty ordinary assemblies of the same kind. All the warning Mr. Watson had got from Mr. Hogg about this affair was a hint, in passing out that morning, that "twae-three" lads had been speaking of supping there that night. Watson, however, knew of old what was meant by "twae-three," and had laid out his largest room with a double range of tables, sufficient to accommodate some sixty or seventy people."

Certain preliminaries have meantime been settled, and a chairman appointed.

"In then gushes the company, bearing the bard of Kilmeny along like a leaf on the tide. The great men of the night take their seats as arranged, while others seat themselves as they can. Ten minutes are spent in pushing and pressing, and there is, after all, a cluster of Seatless, who look very stupid and nonplussed till all is put to rights by the rigging out of a table along the side of the room. At length all is arranged; and then, what a strange miscellaneous company is found to have been gathered together! Meal dealers are there from the Grassmarket, genteel and slender young men from the Parlia-

## Substance, a Quality of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the most difficult problems with which the human mind has to deal is that of accurately defining God. But, if the Scripture promise is to be fulfilled that all men shall know God, it is of the utmost importance that each one of us shall be able to define God accurately in order that we may prove to ourselves that we know Him, for, of course, we can only be sure that we know what we can prove.

The mistake that mankind make and have always made is that they conceive God in terms of matter or quantity. Even the Israelites did this when, under the direction of Moses' teaching, they turned away from the concept of God as a thing of stone or wood. In Egypt they had accepted images of the stars, of birds, beasts and fishes as gods, or as representative of God; and in the wilderness and throughout their national life, while their faith in God brought them the results of that faith, events prove that very few of them advanced beyond the conception of God as a thing of stone or wood. In

total of qualities or ideas requisite is generally considered to be a question of and dependent upon the evidence of material sense. Now, material sense, because it is not capable of cognizing anything outside of its own nature, has always deemed that to be substantial which is of matter, or which allies itself most nearly to material and physical causation or law. The inevitable result of this is that there appears a counterfeit material man through whom matter and its attributes may have expression. This of course leads to the belief that man is a mortal, material being, living in a material universe, and, equally of course, makes him the slave of all the vagaries of material sense. It is only logical, then, that this material man, believing that he has his origin in matter, that he lives in a material body and is surrounded by a material universe, is forced to accept a finite and limited view of substance, and it is natural for him to feel that it is something which can be withheld from him, that his possession of it is uncertain and limited, and that it can waste or be taken away from him against his will.

The more substance is viewed through mortal, material sense, the less a man's substance becomes, and the more inevitably he and his universe are progressing toward the logical outcome of the limiting process; namely the annihilation of everything, himself included. But mankind is earnestly striving to get away from death and annihilation! And how can they do this? Certainly not by having a mortal, material, a limited view of substance. No, they must give up the habit of measuring and limiting all things; they must gain the true understanding of God, Spirit, as the only power, the substance of all things.

In the proportion that this is done, we shall see and prove the inexhaustible nature of substance, forever proceeding from God and forever reflected through man, and we shall bear witness with Spirit, which saith, "Man, whose senses are spiritual, is my likeness. He reflects the infinite understanding, for I am Infinity. The beauty of holiness, the perfection of being, imperishable glory—all are Mine, for I am God. I give immortality to man, for I am Truth. I include and impart all bliss, for I am Love. I give life, without beginning and without end, for I am Life. I am supreme and give all, for I am Mind. I am the substance of all, because I AM THAT I AM." (Science and Health, pp. 252-253.)

## Cavour

"Cavour was the most thoroughly practical of the Italian statesmen. It is the special character of his career that his success was due to his own ability, not to the idea or the party he represented; not to his principles, but to his skill." Lord Acton writes in his "Historical Essays and Studies." "He was not born to power on the wave of public enthusiasm, nor by the energy of an opinion incorporated in him, nor by the personal attachment of a mass of followers. He was not a representative man in the domain of thought, not a popular favorite trained in agitation, or sustained by the prestige of great achievements. Yet he acquired and kept a position in which men who were his superiors in genius, in character, and in eloquence—Balbo, Gioberti, Azeglio—successively failed; in which men who were identified with the chief memories and hopes of Italian patriotism—Manin, Mamiani, Farini, La Farina—were content to be his subordinates and assistants; and where all his rivals sacrificed or suspended their own principles, animosities, and aspirations, in order to increase his power and his fame. The statesman who could blend such materials, and make of them the instrument of his greatness; who could withstand at the same time the animosity of Austria and the ambition of France; who could at once restrain the Catholics whom he injured, and insulted, and the republicans whom he condemned; and who, standing between such powerful enemies and such formidable allies, almost accomplished the unity of Italy in the Cinque, and increased fourfold the dominions of his king—must always remain one of the most conspicuous figures, as he is one of the most distinct characters in the history of his country."

"Like most of the continental Liberals, and like most men who are not religious, he considered the State as endowed with indefinite power, and individual rights as subject to its supreme authority; whilst, like the revolutionaries in France, he accepted the legacy of absolutism left by the old régime, and sought to preserve its force under contrary forms. Societies are really divided into monarchies and republics, but into democracies and aristocracies; whatever the form of government, there are in fact only two types, organized and atomic society, and the commonest and most visible sign of the two is equality and inequality. The real basis of in-

equality is the privilege of a part as contrasted with the rights of the whole, and its simplest essential form is the privilege not of class, but of age—that is, inheritance by primogeniture. Nothing else is required for aristocracy; nothing else can create an aristocracy. Cavour, though a noble, and an enemy of democracy, was a decided assertor of its fundamental principle. "Civil equality," he wrote in "Il Risorgimento," "is the great principle of modern society." The statute gave the nomination of senators to the king; he wished to make them elective. "Often accused of blind admiration for England, and of secretly entertaining the guilty design of introducing amongst us the aristocratic portion of their institutions," he loudly declared—"that to imitate Great Britain in this respect would be a fatal error, and would introduce into the Constitution the sure germs of future revolution. To attempt to institute a peerage similar to that of England would be the height of folly."

Morning

It is the fairest sight in Nature's realms.

To see on summer morning, dewy sweet,

That very type of freshness, the green wheat,

Surging thro' shadows of the hedgerow elms;

How the eye revels in the many shapes

And colors which the risen day restores!

How the wind blows the poppy's scarlet capes

About his urn! and how the lark upsoars!

Not like the timid corn crake scudding fast

From his own voice, he with him takes his song

Heavenward, then, striking sideways, shoots along,

Happy as sailor boy that, from the mast,

Runs out upon the yard-arm, till at last

He sinks into his nest, those clover tufts among.

—Charles Tennyson.

## To Others

Not what has happened to myself today, but what has happened to others through me—that should be my thought.—F. D. Blake.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Vatican Friedenssturm

The peace offensive is developing as rapidly and as violently as General Foch's counter-attack on the Marne salient. For a long time past Germany's position has been hopeless. The tremendous blows on the western front, delivered one after another, with a reckless indifference to the cost in German life, have been hurled down, as has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, as the gambler casts his man. Break through on the western front, reach the Channel ports or enter Paris, Germany must as an alternative to surrender. The long succession of von Hindenburg failures has been followed by the disappearance of von Hindenburg, and the appointment of the "brains of the army," von Ludendorff, as the fourth and most unsuccessful of the chiefs of the staff. What von Moltke could not do with all the advantages of the surprise on his side; what von Falkenhayn failed in doing, in the first fury of the reckless drives launched against Verdun; what von Hindenburg attempted in vain, with the full advantage of the Russian débâcle to assist him; that von Ludendorff was not likely to accomplish, with a year of failure behind him, and with the United States army piling up before the German lines.

People who are not used to following military maneuvers have imagined that the great attack before St. Quentin, the desperate attempt against Ypres, the succès d'estime between Montdidier and Noyon, and finally the last drive for the Marne, have spelt victory because they have gained important terrain, and taken a certain number of prisoners and guns. But the fact is that every succeeding one of these ventures has proved more disastrous than the last, because no objective has ever been gained, in spite of a prodigal waste of man-power which could not possibly be maintained. So, today, Germany finds herself face to face with the inevitable, and turns desperately, first one way and then another way, in a series of peace offensives.

An innocent public may be deceived by the shuffling of the political pack in Berlin and Vienna, by sudden surprising statements by von Kühmann and Count Czernin, and then by their dramatic retirements for having insulted the might of Germany in the field. As a matter of fact, to those understanding, it has been a most interesting pantomime. Count Czernin insinuated that it was necessary for negotiations for peace to go hand in hand with the victorious campaigns of Austria and Germany in the field. Junkerdom, whether in Berlin or Vienna, raged at the mere suggestion, and Count Czernin, as everybody who understood the byplay was quite prepared to see, bowed to the storm, and Baron Burian reigned in his stead. The comedy was amusing, because well informed people knew that Count Czernin had been the political mentor of Franz Ferdinand, and that the letter to "My Dear Sixtus" had not reached the hands of Monsieur Poincaré without his knowledge. When, however, Junkerdom discovered that it could win in the field without any peace offensive by Count Czernin, that wily politician covered his Emperor, and stepped smilingly aside, to await his inevitable recall to office, in order to carry on the negotiations which he had been dismissed for instituting.

Precisely a similar pantomime was performed a little while later in the Reichstag. This time the performer was von Kühmann. Von Kühmann had been guilty of an indiscretion precisely similar to that of Count Czernin, and attended with precisely the same results. The blue envelope came, in due course, to von Kühmann for offering himself as a temporary political sacrifice on the altar of the Fatherland's necessity. Neither in Berlin nor in Vienna, however, was the minister acting independently. The Wilhelmstrasse and the Leipzigerstrasse knew all that was happening, equally with the Ball-Platz and the Platz am Hof. Czernins and Kühmanns may come and go, but the peace offensive of the Austro-German powers goes on unchecked.

Yesterday morning the peace offensive took a new departure. Von Ludendorff's armies had been subjected to a week of severe hammering, and it was manifestly becoming a little difficult to induce Berlin to believe for a second time that the strategic retreat of von Hindenburg from Bapaume was to be duplicated in a strategic retreat of von Ludendorff from the Marne. Von Hindenburg, it will be remembered, retired to the Siegfried line, in order to create a strategic zone of desolation between himself and an enemy who never lost touch of him. The sad case of von Ludendorff was even more remarkable. He pushed his troops across the Marne, to the southern bank, in order to cover an advance along the northern bank, and then suddenly withdrew them, after "a complete victory," during which his whole forces were in retreat before the enemy. In such circumstances it was inevitable that the Wilhelmstrasse and the Ball-Platz should take a hand in the game. The hour of the justification of Count Czernin and von Kühmann was manifestly approaching. To the rage of Junkerdom, it was announced that Count Czernin was to be recalled to the councils of the Emperor, and simultaneously the Vorwärts printed the terms of a new treaty, which was to leave the Central Powers the spoils of victory.

Now it will be remembered that the Vorwärts was the paper which so strongly backed von Kühmann's abortive peace offensive. The Vorwärts, it is judiciously pointed out by the "viper press," whether in the dominions of the Central Powers or in neutral countries, is the last paper on earth on which the Foreign Office would bestow its confidence, and therefore if the Vorwärts has learned the terms to any projected treaty, and approved of those terms, the terms must be peculiarly generous to Germany's enemies. Now all this is almost as amusing as the pantomime in Austria and the comedy in Germany. Everybody knows exactly why the Vorwärts has been

selected to play the dove in the latest peace offensive. It has been explained, quite fully and quite recently in these columns. The Vorwärts is a Socialist newspaper, fully controlled, in the present condition of things, by the German High Command, and doing precisely as it is told. But the appeal for peace is being made not to the Foreign Offices but to the Socialists and pacifists of the belligerent countries. Therefore it is deemed necessary that the appeal should come not from a Junker journal, or even from a clerical organ. That would be allowing the comedy to degenerate into a farce. The organ to appeal to the Socialists and to the pacifists must obviously be a Socialist organ, and when autocracy guides the hand of the Socialist editor, what is there in a name? Of course the Leipzigerstrasse does not imagine for a single moment that the Vorwärts dove is going to find the land. The Vorwärts dove, like the Czernin or Kühmann dove, will return with an empty beak. The dove which it is hoped will return with the olive leaf in its mouth, is the Vatican dove. And at this very moment the Vatican dove is preparing to leave the ark.

In plain English the real peace offensive, the political Friedenssturm, which is shortly to be launched, is not, as some people innocently think, that of the Vorwärts, it will come from the Vatican, and this means that the offensive is going to be a really serious one, and that the straits in which the Central Powers find themselves are particularly severe. The calculation is that the prestige of the Vatican will force a consideration of its offer, and that if this consideration is entertained, the pacifists and the Socialist peace parties will make it impossible for the Allies to continue the war. It is improbable that the Vatican will make the mistake of talking again about condonation, but the peace terms, which it is preparing to put out, will, all the same, be peace terms intended to save Austria-Hungary and Germany from the effects of their criminality. When it is remembered that in spite of all the crimes committed in Belgium and in Serbia, in France and on the high seas, the Vatican, when it last intervened, seriously proposed a peace on this basis of condonation, it is not difficult to foresee the general nature of the terms which are to be offered. Fortunately the President of the United States has made perfectly plain to the whole world the ground he stands upon. Mr. Wilson is not the man to back down upon his public utterances. His opponents sometimes charge him with acting too deliberately, but nobody has ever charged him with receding from any position he has taken up with thought, and has deliberately stated to the world.

### The Tramp

If evidence were needed to prove that the existence of the genus tramp is as unnecessary as admittedly harmful, it has been furnished by the notable shrinkage in the number of workless wanderers in the United States since the improvement in industrial conditions that marked the opening of the war. The automatic reabsorption of a large majority of the so-called tramps into the ranks of self-respecting workers in industry has accomplished in a few weeks what social reformers have vainly attempted in as many decades. If this improvement, that has required neither charity nor compulsion, should be properly studied and facilitated in the future, there is no reason why society should ever be called upon again to carry on unwilling shoulders a badge of its incompetence in the shape of an army of vagrants that, in the United States shortly before the war, was computed at no less than 500,000.

This, however, will not be accomplished without first suppressing the habit of thinking that, with the vagrant as conspicuous a member of the community two years ago as in medieval times, when the statute ordered the sturdy beggars into the town stocks, with a comment that "no man wot from whence they come ne whither they go," there must be something inevitable about his presence. The Dutch had no such habit when, in the days of Waterloo, General van den Bosch was preparing more than thirty farm colonies for vagrants; neither had the Swiss whose Inter-Cantonal Union systematically provided food and lodging for tramps and recorded their movements. But the United States has allowed this condition to impede its social progress and to become firmly imbedded in the social system, even investing itself with a dull luster of romance and something of the playful sanction accorded the gallant and jovial Falstaff.

No doubt there is something humorous in the idle gentry sitting in "doss-house" over the "mulligan" and "punk," with their established freemasonry of the road, their indisputable maxims, that there is a good Samaritan in every street, that work may be avoided by begging a new shirt rather than sewing a button on an old one; there is a quaintness in their railroad regulations for the routes of travel from coast to coast on rod, blind, bumper or top, according to the reputation of the train crews for hostility or amiability.

But no literary halo will conceal the truth of the tramp habit, which is that something like half a million men, for certain definite reasons, have been unable to adjust themselves to the social order, and, in consequence, have been placed in a class by themselves to be regarded as different beings from the rest; and society, instead of altering this state of affairs, has established them in a condition of inferiority, fed them, fenced them off with an arbitrary and unbridgeable-gap, and endowed them with all the attributes of complete dependency. The tramp, therefore, has not only become anti-social in his separated career, but has succeeded in persuading hosts of other men, who are in want of advice, to slip down into his own condition and lead a life of idleness.

It would be foolish to minimize the efforts of individuals, societies, municipalities, and states in their various experiments with winter lodging houses, soup kitchens, farm colonies, or deterrent penalties, each benefiting a certain number of individuals; but none of these local efforts could obliterate the condition as a whole or check it at its origin, while in many cases they have been accompanied by a condescension that only served to widen the gap.

But is this condition necessary? Is it necessary for seasonal workers in such places as the Mississippi Valley

to wend their way by thousands into the towns, after the middle of November, and live in complete idleness in cheap lodging houses till March, acquiring the habit of indolence, and the dislike for any form of coercion, so that each year a certain number fail to return to work in March? Is it necessary for boys or men, who, from temporary financial embarrassment, are in need of advice, to have the counsel of idlers thrust upon them, as happens year by year in these cheap lodging houses, bringing them into the ranks of the migratory "hobo," or of the definitely work-shy tramp? Is it necessary that thousands of self-respecting citizens should be brought to a condition of vagrancy every year through the effect of drugs or drink? If these things are not necessary, why should they continue?

The truth is, there is no more need for idleness than for the drink or the drug habit; there is enough work, and more than enough, for every man in the United States throughout the whole year. Winter work may not be available in precisely the same locality as summer work, but it exists somewhere in the country; and it is as easy for society to devise a means of bringing the worker to the work, and of seeing that the conditions of the worker are wholesome and good, as it is for a community like New York to spend \$2,000,000 a year in charity to vagrants, or for one like Chicago to harbor 60,000 homeless men each winter.

Moreover, there is ample room in the social order for every type of man, no matter what his attributes, and no system of employment can be efficient unless it can place a man where his particular attributes may be available and offer advice to those who need it most. There is need for sane legislation along these lines, which would not only give to every man an opportunity for satisfying his instinctive desire to lead a useful life, thus eliminating the arbitrary gap between society and its "outcasts," but would avoid the absurd blunder of corralling and segregating the vagrants, which only makes their supposed inferiority more conspicuous and permanent.

### The Magyars

THE Hungarian is nothing if not a patriot. He is a born patriot, a lover of freedom, and very brave. There is, in fact, nothing else in the whole wide world like his love of freedom or his bravery, of both of which qualities he is immensely proud. As for his patriotism, he is simply bursting with it. He always talks of his patriotism and always lives it; and he seems to be waiting for every favorable moment to give expression to it. You have only to talk to or observe a Hungarian, from a count to a barber, to discern that characteristic. The actor on the stage acts patriotically; the writer writes patriotically; the orator speaks patriotically; and so it goes through the whole gamut of the professions and the trades up to the topmost one of all, that of the statesman.

It is difficult at first to understand how Hungarians manage to find what one might term the material of patriotism so easily. That is merely because, to almost anyone but a Hungarian, patriotism is not necessarily an accompaniment of the daily round. The Hungarian has original devices for giving expression to patriotism. For instance, the novelist takes care to pick a subject for his work which will emphasize the nation's patriotic ideals, which will depict in graphic form what the nation has suffered under the oppression of the Turk, the Austrian, and other despots. The actor makes the same eclectic selection from the range of plays in his repertoire. He delights in producing a play that shows cruel, tyrannical forces exerted upon unfortunate human units. It does not matter whether he is portraying the tyranny of human passions, of religion, or of politics, so long as it is tyranny. In time, one learns to recognize the various classes and degrees of patriots, and discovers that these people are living so patriotically, every hour of the day and night, that the wonder is they ever have time for anything else.

Then there is the Magyar's love of liberty, that fiery element of his otherwise melancholy temperament. He can no more suppress it than he can his patriotism. Harsh rulers have always tried to place a yoke about his neck. If he is free now, he tells you that he wasn't always so. It was only yesterday that he was fighting for his liberty, and tomorrow he may have to fight for it again. He was once under the Turkish yoke, and then was under the Austrian yoke. The Hapsburg colonized his lowlands with Slavs and Germans, and succeeded in making the great nobles more German than Hungarian. But, thanks to the patriotism of the lesser nobility and country gentry, they held to their homes and ancient custom, and thus kept alive the noble Hungarian spirit in their people.

Next to patriotism and love of freedom, it is his heroism of which the Hungarian is the most proud. He is always ready to tell you of the heroism of the Hungarians at the disastrous battle of Mohacs against the Turks, of the immortal heroism of the young King and his 20,000 followers, the heroism of the patriotic women of Dobo, who fought side by side with the men, of the heroism of those in the revolution of 1848, of Kossuth, of Deák, of everybody, in fact, who has ever had an opportunity to show his or her fiery Hungarian hatred of oppressors and destroyers of liberty. The historians will inform you that it would take many volumes to give a full account of the deeds of heroism of the men and women of their nation, who have made of Hungary a free democracy.

The Hungarian is so proud of his free democracy that he has publicly declared that he will keep it to himself. That is why he is indifferent to freedom for others.

He has obtained such a good political treasure that it would, he feels, be a pity to throw it away upon inferior races. Most unfortunate it is for him that he, the proud Magyar, is afflicted with these inferior races within his own beloved Hungary. He will tell you that when there are bad peoples in Hungarian villages or towns, they must leave because of the force of public opinion, but that it is not so with the inferior Slavs and the Rumanians. He will tell you that the Slovak is shorter than he, that the Slovak has flat, ugly features and much less intelligence of expression, that he is of a poor and cunning race, but that the poorest people in the world are the Ruthenes near the Polish border, who are demoralized by drinking spirits and

allowing their property to fall into the hands of the sharpers; that the tall, dark-eyed, rugged Rumanians are not bad people after all, but that their great weakness is their thirst for revenge if they think themselves wronged, when they burn the villages and the noblemen's houses. Then there are the quiet Slavonians who are mostly peasants, and the heavy and deliberate Germans of Transylvania and other parts. Of course it is a pity that they all preserve their own national existence, but it is owing to the great tolerance of the proud, noble, brave, free, and patriotic Hungarians that all these Slavonic nationalities have not yet been blessed with Magyarization.

### Notes and Comments

IT WOULD appear that third thoughts are sometimes better even than second thoughts. The 100,000 prisoners in a day, which we pointed out a short time ago had sunk to 60,000 in two days, has now been curtailed to 50,000 in a week. And still there may be room for reconsideration.

YAKIMA Indians in the State of Washington are waiving all claims for deferred classification, and are asking to be taken in the earliest draft and given an opportunity, as soon as possible, to enter active service at the front. Indians of many other tribes, up to a few years ago called savages, are taking a like course. All this is pleasing, in the first place, because it proves that the Indians are loyal to the United States, its institutions, and its flag, and, in the second place, because the conduct of these warriors in battle is certain to be such as to show the Prussians with whom they may be brought into contact that there is a vast difference between bravery and brutality.

THE residence of former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, in Honolulu, is not to become a mansion for the Governor of the Territory, after all, the House of Representatives of the insular Legislature having refused to appropriate the necessary purchase money. Two things intervened. First, it had been the expectation of the people that the trustees of the estate would present the palace as a gift to the Territory, and, second, it occurred to the thoughtful that since the will is being disputed the transaction might, if carried through, mean investment in a lawsuit. Some day, no doubt, Hawaii will acquire the palace and use it as a museum, for which purpose it is suitable as it now stands. To make it fit for an executive mansion would involve numerous and costly alterations.

ANTIQUARIES have felt some concern at the use of Salisbury Plain, in England, by the English authorities as a camp and training ground during the war. In spite of the good will of the War Office and of the "Tommy," the prehistoric remains of Stonehenge and at Old Sarum have met with more or less damage. The news that an able archaeologist and competent military inspector has been appointed to watch over the antiquarian treasures of the Plain is, therefore, oil on troubled waters. In these days when ancient monuments of rare beauty and world-wide interest are arbitrarily included within the war zones of the Continent, too much care cannot be bestowed on the preservation of those that remain elsewhere.

THE announcement that Sweden is about to export paper pulp to Great Britain as the result of a fresh agreement between the two countries synchronizes with the interesting statement made by Sir A. Stanley, in the House of Commons, that paper can now be made from sawdust, and that the paper shortage is likely to be considerably relieved. If both these announcements are followed by prompt realization of what they promise, the difficulties under which British publishers and the newspaper trade have been suffering will apparently soon be removed. Meanwhile it is interesting to recall the fact that it was not so very long ago, barely over a hundred years, that a Bermondsey manufacturer, Matthias Koops, dedicated a book made from sawdust to George III. Ten years earlier the same man had written a book with the long-winded title "An Historical Account of the Substances Which Have Been Used to Describe Events and to Convey Ideas, From the Earliest Date to the Invention of Paper." The first edition of the book was printed on paper made from straw.

APPARENTLY, no other word in the vocabulary of this war has attained such currency of speech as has "camouflage," denoting the fine art of deception in military and marine activities. It is rapidly approaching that stage in popular usage when its original meaning will have vanished in a multiplicity of applications. Already the word is used indiscriminately both as a noun and a verb, and one is apt to forget that it is derived from "camoufleur," which means one who deludes by decoration, and that it had specific reference to French theatrical people, to denote their facial make-up, by the attachment of false noses and the general disguise of the features. People with a genius for research, however, are discovering ancient instances that show the art of camouflage to be as old as the hills. The Odyssean wooden horse was camouflage, and Shakespeare, in Macbeth, tells how the Scottish soldiers in the woods of Birnam adopted a singular camouflage by the device of each soldier carrying a bough. Thus, the Shakespearean camouflage constituted as clever a piece of "delusion by decoration" as any reported during the present war.

A COLUMN of German troops, a mile in length, marching four abreast, headed by thirty German officers, the whole a part of the number captured by the American forces in the Château Thierry district, was seen by a correspondent of one of the London dailies, the other day, wending its way in the general direction of the French capital. As it came down a street of a community close to the now famous salient, the French townspeople cried sarcastically, "Nach Paris?" to which some of the prisoners replied, with an appreciative smile, "Ja wohl!" This reply, it should be said, came from common soldiers out of whom all sense of humor had not been crushed by German efficiency. Kultur, of course, has rendered the German officer impervious to a joke.